The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
NEWSPAPER TERMS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1875.

The Treaty of Washington.

At the Treasury Department, during the past few days, an active discussion has been going on with reference to the execution of the regulations for the carrying out of the twenty-ninth article of the Treaty of Washington, which contains provisions for the conveyance, in bond, through the United States, of merchandise between Canada and certain points in the United States for exportation without payment of duties. These regulations were conceded to by the Dominion Government and by our own, some months ago, but have been delayed in promulgation, in consequence of the rivalry of interests between the States of Maine and Vermont. In the controversy Senator Morrill, of Maine, took the position that the goods should be shipped into the United States under seal to the three ports in the United States where the goods should be examined and the necessary documents made out prior to export. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, advocated the transaction of the necessary business at the custom houses on the Canadian frontier. This afternoon it was decided in favor of examination on the frontiers, where a transportation and exportation entry will be made and the goods shipped under customs seals through the territories of the United States to either of the three ports named in the law, and there be placed on board the vessels for export under proper surveillance. The order of promulgation, which will be formally issued in a few days, is merely the official announcement of the adoption of the regulations, giving the text of the treaty, the law subject and sundry acts of Congress having more or less bearing on the premises. The regulations give the details of how the provisions of the treaty shall be carried out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1875.

Raids Across the Mexican Border.

It is believed in official circles that the reported raid of Mexicans within our borders is greatly exaggerated, though the Government is in possession of ample evidence to indicate a condition of lawlessness within the Mexican borders which would justify, in the absence of reparation at the hands of the Mexican authorities, a retaliatory pursuit into Mexican territory after the style of Col. Mackenzie's gallop about two years ago. The Postmaster General has prepared a statement of the losses of the United States postoffices by these desperadoes, which will be sent to the Secretary of State, who will make that subject the text of a communication to the Mexican Government. The destruction of a United States postoffice by armed men of a foreign country is considered as grave an offense as an attack upon an United States fort.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875.

Resignation of Treasurer Spinner.

United States Treasurer Spinner, under the impression that he was an indispensable adjunct to the Treasury Department, has for the past few years been carrying on in rather a high-handed manner, in the matter of claiming power not consistent with discipline and threatening to resign if thwarted in his schemes. He has at last been brought up with a round turn. Several days ago his resignation was requested. It has been sent in, to take effect June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and has been accepted. It is said that John C. New, cashier of the First National bank of Indianapolis, will succeed General Spinner.

Fred Grant to try the Banking Business.

The President and family will leave for New York to-morrow, to accompany Col. Fred Grant and wife thus far on their way to Chicago. Colonel Grant will resume duty as Military Secretary to the Lieutenant General. It is learned that he contemplates resigning his commission in the army next fall, to enter into the banking business in Washington with a son of D. H. Cooke, of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and Mr. Sherman as clerk in the same house. It is stated that the firm will be "Grant, Sherman & Cooke."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875.

RATES ON TRANSIENT MAIL MATTER.

One of the unexpected effects of the new law increasing rates on transient matter, which has just been discovered, bids fair to prove a serious embarrassment to all depositories of public moneys. Postage stamps to the exact amount used during last year, and the result will be that the amount allowed for postage will probably be exhausted before Congress meets.

HOW TO STAMP TOBACCO.

The Internal Revenue Office has ruled that the mere act of purchasing stamps is not a payment of the tax upon a given lot of tobacco, though the purchase of such stamps may have been made with special reference to that lot. The tax cannot be said to have been paid upon a given lot of tobacco until the suitable stamps have been affixed to the packages containing the same and canceled; that the stamps have become part and parcel of the package and have no value in themselves apart from the package to which they are affixed.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

The Treasurer of the United States will soon issue a circular amending the regulations governing the redemption of United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation, deduction will be made in proportion to the part missng. In case of legal tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the note is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded; if one-tenth of the note is missing, one-tenth of the face value will be deducted; if more than one-tenth and less than one-fifth is missing, one-fifth of the face value will be deducted; and so on, requiring in all cases that no note of which less than one-half of the original is presented, will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth. The amended regulations will take effect the first of May next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1875.

ARMY MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

Instructions will immediately be issued, through the War Department, to the General commanding in Texas, to take such measures as may be possible to deal with the Mexican raiders. This is the decision consequent with affairs, apprehend that a general border war will ensue, in which event the invasion of Mexico by our troops, in pursuit of robbers, is not among the improbabilities.

SUPREME COURT PASS UPON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miner vs. Hoppersett. Error to Supreme Court of Missouri. This is a case presenting the question whether, under the Fourteenth amendment, a woman who is a citizen of the United States and State is a voter in the State, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of that State confine the right of suffrage to men alone. The court are unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitutions of the several States which commit that trust to men alone, are not necessarily void. Judgment affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

BALTIMORE.

Romantic Story of Newfoundlanders Lost at Sea.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Captain Jaeger, of the steamship Nurnberg, which arrived at this port to-day, reports: March 22d, saw a schooner with ensign at half-mast; bore down to her and were asked to take ten men on board, which had been saved. I sent a boat on board the schooner, which turned out to be the George S. Fogg, from St. Edwards Island. The men reported as follows: "We belong to St. Mary's, Newfoundland. Our trade is fishermen, in shore boats. On the second of March we saw a ship ice-bound, about two and a half miles from the coast. We went out to her with a party of thirty-four men, all from St. Mary's. The wind was from the westward, a moderate breeze. Before we reached her we met the captain of said ship in charge of another party from St. Mary's, who took the captain ashore, as he was sick. As we could understand, the crew had left the ship the day before. We came on board at three P. M. As night came on we made for the land, after searching the ship, but did not reach the coast, as the ice had opened towards the land. We spent the night on the ice and had seven men frozen to death during the night. The next day we went on board again. We had to leave nine men out of our number behind us, as these men were too weak to walk and the ice would not permit us, on account of its opening towards the land. Three of those men were picked up by the schooner George S. Fogg, on the 6th of March, as the only survivers out of nine. We found nothing to eat or drink on board, besides molasses. The ship drifted out with the ice, but we were in sight of the coast about six or seven days, but not able to reach it. We stopped till the 11th of March in the ship, when we saw a schooner about four miles to the eastward of us. As the ice was in some parts too weak to bear a man, we took a small boat from the ship and made for the schooner, which we reached in the afternoon, where we were received with great kindness."

THE BLACK HILLS.

Little Sheridan Tells Sherman All About the Humbug.

The Fabled Mountain of Gold.

Best Mining Territory Outside the Treaty Limits.

General Forsythe and Fred Grant to Explore the Country.

Meanwhile Trespassers Will be Kept Off the Sacred Ground.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has written the following highly interesting letter concerning the Black Hills country. It sets forth what has been done, and what the Government proposes to do in the matter, and immediately concerns all who contemplate going into that country for gold:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 25, 1875.

General W. T. Sherman, Headquarters of the Army, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL.—In reply to your question, "What do you know of the Black Hills?" I respectfully submit the following remarks. The first knowledge of the Black Hills was derived from an interview with the late Father De Smet, the noted Catholic missionary whom I met many years ago on the Columbia river, in Oregon, from whom I heard the Indian romance of the mountain of gold in the Black Hills. His explanation of that romance was based on allusive story to Indians, frontiersmen and explorers of the Black Hills country, is much more suggestive than a particular locality brought to the notice of the public by the recent explorations of General Custer, and gets its name from the black, scrubby appearance of the dense growth of pine which grows on the sides and tops of the mountains and hills. It comprises the whole of the country bounded on the east by the Indian Reservations, on the north by Sweet Water and Laramie rivers, on the west by Big Horn and Wind rivers and on the north by Yellowstone river. This is really the country of the Black Hills, as embraced in it, are several localities called Black Hills. For instance, the Black Hills of Laramie, the Black Hills of Powder river and the Black Hills of the Big Horn—the latter being the locality in which General Custer made his reconnoissance last summer, about which there is so much speculation at the present time outside of within the bounds of which, it is supposed, a large number of people, is to be found Father De Smet's mountain of gold.

Father De Smet's story was that, while living with the Sioux Indians, he was shown by them nuggets of gold which they informed him had been obtained at different points in the Black Hills. They pressed him from the beds of the Big Horn, Rosebud and Powder rivers, and from branches of the Tongue river; and he was representing that such yellow metal was of great value, they told him they knew where there was a mountain of it. Subsequent investigation, however, developed the fact that the mountain of gold was nothing more than a formation of yellow mica, such as may be found in a number of places in the above described localities.

I had scarcely given the story a thought, after this, until about three years ago, when I happened to be in New York and it was there brought to my recollection by a prominent gentleman, who asked me where Father De Smet was to be found, and insisted that some one should be sent at once to get from his lips details of that gold mountain, which would pay the national debt, &c. After I had informed him that it was an old and exploded story, his ardor cooled and the excitement about the mountain of gold again subsided. It so happened, however, that the Black Hills country was embraced in my military command, and for several years ago it became apparent to me that a military post in the Black Hills of the Cheyenne would soon become necessary for the proper protection of settlements in Nebraska from raids of the Sioux warriors, who always on the frontier, secured a safe place for their families and villages in the deep mountain fastnesses. Believing that these Indians would never make war on our settlement as long as we could threaten their families and villages in this remote locality, absolutely unassailable and all that goes to make Indian life comfortable, and with this purely military object in view, an order was given for Custar's reconnoissance.

The discovery, by the parties of gold in alluvial washing near Harney's Peak, in the eastern slope of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne followed, and brought to the surface Father De Smet's story of forty years' time. The Black Hills of the Cheyenne, described by General Custer, are situated between the north and south forks of that river, one of which is called Red Bute, Belle Fourche, and the other the South Fork; and, although I have the utmost confidence in the statement of General Custer and General Ludlow, of my staff, that gold was found near Harney's Peak, I may safely say there has not been any fair test yet made of the deposits in existence in large quantities. There is not a Territory in the West where gold does not exist, but in many of them the quantity is limited to the veins, which is as much as has yet been obtained near Harney's Peak. Geological specimens brought back by the Custer expedition, are not favorable to the existence of gold quartz in great quantity; still, it may be there. But as the treaty of 1869, duly ratified, virtually deeds this portion of the Black Hills to the Indians, there is in fact no alternative but to keep out trespassers.

But—to go back to the Father De Smet information—there is not much doubt, in my opinion, of the statement that gold exists in large quantities in the Black Hills, but much further west than the Black Hills of the Cheyenne. I have seen nuggets from the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, and many specimens from near Fort Stambaugh, in the Upper Wind river country, where mining has failed for want of water for alluvial washing, and from the hostilities of Indians; and I have a fine specimen of gold exists in the Owl creek mountains, in the Lower Wind river and in the heads of the Yellowstone, which is evidently identical with that found in the Black Hills of the Cheyenne. This is the question whether, under the fourteenth amendment, a woman who is a citizen of the United States and State is a voter in the State, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of that State confine the right of suffrage to men alone. The court are unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitutions of the several States which commit that trust to men alone, are not necessarily void. Judgment affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

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Very respectfully,
PH. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. General Commanding.

CHICAGO.

WILBUR F. STOREY, OF THE "TIMES," IN JAIL.

Ten Days' Imprisonment for Abusing the Grand Jury.

Opinions of the City Press on the Proceeding.

The Supreme Court "Supersedes" and Releases the Prisoner.

CHICAGO, March 29.—In the Criminal Court of Cook county, this morning, Judge Williams sentenced Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, for contempt of court, in having published articles constructively reflecting on the character of certain members of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Storey at present occupies Jailor Doyle's private office, where he receives friends and citizens, who call by hundreds, with as much ease as in his own office. He expects to be released upon an order of Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, before whom application for a *supersedeas* has been made by Mr. Goudy, of his counsel. There is a good deal of excitement in the city over the action of Judge Williams. The general sentiment condemns it as an extraordinary and high-handed exercise of power. The article referred to by the court in justification of its order, criticising the Grand Jury and States Attorney, was written after several indictments had been returned against the *Times*, and could not therefore be construed as obstructing the proceedings of the court. The averment of the article that corrupt and disreputable men were on the Grand Jury, it is claimed, can be substantiated, and the criticism is regarded as justifiable. The feeling in this community is that the Court has exercised a dangerous power, and has struck a blow at the freedom of the press.

The city dailies, without exception, condemn the action of Judge Williams. On the evening papers, the *Post and Mail* speaks in terms of the severest censure of the matter and manner of the charge, which, it says, was delivered in the most vindictive style.

The *Inter-Ocean* says, after asserting that it speaks in no partisan spirit, and certainly not in the interests of the *Times*: "We are opposed to the imprisonment of any citizen without due process of law, and we do not regard the summary proceedings of Judge Williams, in case of contempt of any individual, as due process of law; for the right, if it exists at all, goes to the extent of confinement for life. The action of Judge Williams in sending Mr. Storey for ten days, asserted his right to confine the prisoner during the remainder of his life. The Constitution will not consent to hold their liberty at the will of any judge of any court. Judge Williams, in the course of his opinion, admits that he never, personally, read articles in the *Times* with a feeling of intense indignation, but says that the feeling has entirely passed away. He then defends and eulogizes the Grand Jury system, and proceeds to declare that no city in the United States has been the scene of such events as have been transpiring in Chicago for the past few weeks. Judge Williams forgets that recently, in New York, three judges were persistently attacked and pursued to impeachment by the journals of that city, and that one of them died of shame and remorse. In the case of Storey, however, it does not appear that the administration of justice has been assailed as in New York; the people will not allow judges to assume the exercise of prerogatives dangerous to the liberty of speech and liberty of the citizen. They will not permit the doctrine of constructive contempts, as illustrated in the Storey case, to become the law of the land. The comment of the editor of the *Tribune* is the most unknown power by the judges of the Criminal Court, is a matter whose interest reaches far beyond the individuals who enact the chief parts in the present drama. The *Times* does not choose to regard it from the standpoint of the involved personality of its editor. His imprisonment is no more or less than an attack upon another man. His position, his influence, his surroundings neither add to nor detract from the last invasion of his personal freedom. This fact is the usurpation of power by an official, and its use to deal a blow—not at Mr. Storey, but at a citizen; not the Chicago *Times*, but at the freedom of the press and the existence of vital constitutional rights. The action of the Jeffries who, on yesterday, sat on the criminal bench, is not limited to the narrow judicial domain which he occupies, or to that filled by this newspaper. It widens and broadens until it reaches and affects the action of the court in this country and the rights of every journal and of every citizen in the vast Republic. This action would, the *Times* asserts, be unanimously denied, if there was a particle of justice in it. It then expresses the hope that the influence of this decision will not extend and perpetuate itself, and continues: "If it is not known that the man who presumed to exercise the power of imprisoning a citizen, is himself not entitled to respect for morality, for good wisdom that his motives were improper; then the decision which he made will become isolated and will carry distress no wider direction; will only involve the rights of other citizens." It then proceeds to show that such is the case, since the legal authorities cited by Judge Williams were not in point, not fairly wounded, and policemen Shearer and Myers were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken. At the following places visited, the men were forced to go with them—Bay City, Dufton, Jeddo and Ebervale. They called at Mount Pleasant colliery also, forcing the men to cease work, although their employer is paying the rates of the 1874 basis. No damage to property has been done so far, but it is not known whether they will resume work at this colliery. The raiders marched through Hazelton, where Father Harris, a Roman Catholic priest, advised and exhorted them to return peaceably to their homes, and at last accounts they were quietly obeying. There is no truth in the report that, if the miners continue in their outrageous conduct, the operators will call on the Governor for troops; and the opinion is expressed that they have gone too far and that the time has come for more vigorous measures for the safety of life and property.

THE PORCINE PRODUCT.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell's Report of Pork Packing for the Past Season—Large Increase of Operations Shown to Exist.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The annual report of the pork packing in the West, prepared by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, will be laid before that body to-morrow. This report is believed to be the most complete of its kind ever made public, as no estimates were used in its compilation. The total number of hogs packed for the season, from November 1st to March 1st, was 5,537,124; corresponding time last season 5,383,810. Average gross weight 322.47 pounds, against 308.27 pounds last season. Average yield per head of all kinds of lard 34.93 pounds. Total product of lard, 193,432,170 pounds, against 191,139,000 last season. Total number of barrels of pork produced 504,843 barrels mess, against 425,567 last year; 46,852 barrels prime mess, against 47,221 last year; 11,556 barrels clear, against 8,856 last year; 1,656 barrels rump, against 17,859 last year. The total number of hogs packed in Illinois was 21,104,770, against 1,870,835 last year; Ohio 871,736, against 897,627 last year; Missouri 708,690, against 735,868 last year; Indiana 661,490, against 699,223 last year; Iowa 499,927, against 370,734 last year; Kentucky 305,794, against 256,820 last year; Wisconsin 280,724, against 329,891 last year. The above are all the States that packed over 60,000 hogs this year. The aggregate cost of the hogs packed is $96,749,250 against $63,370,339 last year. The average cost is $6 60 per cwt. against $4 38 last year. The summer packing between March 1st and November 1st last year shows a total of 1,167,659 head average gross weight 207 pounds.

MEMPHIS.

The J. H. Bigley Drowns Two Men and a Boy—An Editor Murders One of the Craft.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Two negro men and a boy, while rowing down the river in a skiff, this evening, were drawn under a barge in tow of the J. H. Bigley, and drowned off the foot of Beal street.

A private letter, received here, states that Thursday last, Louis A. Middleton, editor of the West Point, Mississippi, *Times*, was shot and killed by D. Love, editor of the West Point *Citizen*, for an offensive article published by Middleton. Love demanded a retraction, which being refused, he drew a pistol and shot Middleton four times, killing him instantly. Love then made his escape.

TEXAS.

Mexican Raid on Corpus Christi—Several Citizens Captured—Galveston Alarmed.

GALVESTON, March 26.—A *News* special from Corpus Christi says a large body of armed Mexicans attacked several ranches about seven miles from that city this evening and robbed one store, taking several Americans prisoners. An invasion of this city is apprehended. The excitement is intense, and all the citizens are in arms.

COLUMBUS.

Proceedings in the General Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
COLUMBUS, O., March 26, 1875.

The investigation into the alleged bribery in the passage of the Wood County Seat bill, which has been in progress here before a special committee of the House of Representatives for the last week, developed some startling features to-night. Mr. Gordon, Chairman of the committee, was put on the stand and, under the examination of Ex-Attorney General Pond, stated that he had been offered the sum of one hundred dollars for his vote by three members—Messrs. Hoag, member from Henry county; Cooley, of Cuyahoga, and Murlin, of Mercer. He narrated with precision, in all respects except as to dates, which he could not definitely fix, the circumstances of the offers.

Mr. Cooley, one of the members implicated, followed with his evidence, denying the circumstances *in toto*, but saying that he (Gordon) had said at one time, when somewhat intoxicated, that it would take five hundred dollars to buy his vote, and almost immediately after, said that one thousand would be required. Cooley's evidence was further to the effect that he had offered Richards, member from Steubenville, one hundred dollars to use his influence for the bill and make a speech in its favor, at the same time qualifying it with the statement that at that time he believed Richards was in favor of the bill. His statement about Gordon's remark was partly corroborated by Mr. Pond, one of the lobby here, from Wood county, who said he heard the part referring to five hundred dollars.

Several other lobbyists were questioned as to the improper use of money, but disclaimed knowing anything of the kind. The revelations create considerable excitement here, in legislative circles, and render it probable that the session will be prolonged in order to get out all the facts.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—In the Senate, this afternoon, the following bills passed: Senate bill fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at five hundred dollars per session; bill to empower township trustees to increase road tax from one mill to one mill and a half; House bill to require county commissioners to publish annually their proceedings and financial transactions. C. B. Flood, of Columbus, was confirmed as Supervisor of Public Printing.

In the House, the vote by which the bill to authorize all clergymen to hold service in public institutions was passed, was reconsidered. The House adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment to the judicial article of the Constitution. This amendment adopts the county court system, while the original resolution provided for probate courts. The Senate concurred to so amend the Constitution as to allow a special tax on dogs, was adopted.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—The Senate this morning passed Mr. Pearson's bill to prevent town councils from prohibiting the sale of liquor in saloons and beer gardens from the House. The House again refused Mr. Geghan's bill to allow ministers of all religious denominations the entry of public buildings for the purpose of voluntary institutions for religious exercises.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the management of telegraph, express and railroad companies, submitted their report to the General Assembly to-day. In short, the committee report that the telegraph companies are well managed and ask legislation in reference regarding them; that express companies, in some cases, charge too much for the transmission of articles, but much their heavy charges are made necessary by the extra agant contracts the companies are forced to make with railroad companies, and that no legislation is needed in their employment engaged. Nearly the entire Rio Grande frontier of Texas, including a belt of from fifty to one hundred miles in width, is inhabited by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in the forays of the thieves, yet sympathize with them and give them secret aid and comfort.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, March 26.—Intelligence from Corpus Christi gives the following letter from the postmaster at Nueces, who was robbed and his house burned by Mexicans:

"On the 26th instant, about four o'clock P. M., while conversing with my family, I discovered three Mexicans approaching my store. I went into the sitting room for my rifle, and had scarcely entered when I was confronted with a Mexican following him and a third behind. I presented my rifle, threatening to shoot any person who should enter. The Mexican in front, however, presented a pistol at my breast and compelled me to surrender. He then ordered me to open the safe, which I did in obedience to the command. He then proceeded to rifle and had packed the contents of my store, packing the valuables in the wagons. About this time the mail rider from San Antonio arrived. They took him prisoner, and the mail never reached me. With some difficulty I succeeded in concealing about fifty outside, I did not shoot, as I knew the only chance I had was to secrete myself, which I did in a subterranean passage, where I found myself a prisoner. The robbers completely cleaned out

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

NEXT Monday will be a big day. Connecticut and Michigan hold State elections, and the cities of Ohio hold their annual municipal elections.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the receipts of his office for the month just closed will exceed those of March, 1874, by over half a million dollars.

IT IS officially announced by the Treasury Department that the appropriations made by Congress at its last session foot up $147,872,000 against $155,018,000 last year, a reduction of over $7,000,000.

THE Massachusetts Legislature recently passed a new vagrant law, which provides that the overseers of the poor, of any town or city, or keepers of almshouses, may require any non-resident person, applying for and receiving food and lodging, or either, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and if the beneficiary refuses to perform such labor suited to his age, strength, and capacity, he shall be deemed a vagrant, and may be prosecuted and sent to the State workhouse. It is hardly to be expected that the enactment can be made very effective in the large cities of that State, but, if rigidly enforced, it ought to prove of great benefit to the smaller towns and villages. Every State has a vast horde of worthless fellows who will do no honest work that they can possibly avoid, and the suppression of their dissolute and lawless courses is every year becoming a matter of more imperative necessity and importance.

AN INTERESTING and important paper read before the Minnesota Agricultural Society, a few days ago, showed that 150,000 acres of woodland were stripped bare in that State every year, and, at that rate, it was stated, the people would freeze to death by the close of the present century, having frittered away all their fuel. Several millions of trees have been planted, however, within a few years in Minnesota, so that they will haven few sticks left when the next century dawns on the world. In the Southern States the destruction of timber has been far greater than in the North. Whole forests of fine large trees have been girdled and burned up, in order to cultivate cotton. A more wanton destruction of trees has rarely been seen, and in the near future the results will be apparent if the European system of tree-planting is not generally adopted. Our winters are growing perceptibly colder with the destruction of the forests, and State legislation on the subject of tree-planting, as is the case in some Western States, is everywhere desirable.

IT HAS not been so very many years since the tendency to cheese making began in this country, yet it has reached an extent which would probably have swamped the demand for almost any other specialty whose production was increased in proportion. It has gone along prospering and to prosper, while other agricultural specialties have risen and fallen time and again. Hops have undergone a number of revolutions, the price of wool has covered the hills with sheep and then sent them all to the shambles, pork has been profitable and unprofitable, grain has fluctuated between riches and poverty, but the dairy product, in spite of the constant and enormous accessions to the ranks of producers, has moved steadily onward without anything wide enough to be called the shadow of a disaster. The exports of cheese from New York alone grew from fifteen million pounds, in 1860, to eighty-nine million pounds in 1874, and yet the dairymen had a year of unusually high prices, and evidently the foreign demand is not yet supplied. American cheese gained its hold upon English consumption chiefly because of the advance in price which placed meat beyond the reach of the laboring man in that country, and so long as it remains there the consumption of our cheese will be likely to continue at profitable prices to the producer.

THE fact, which has just come out, that the hog crop of last season was the largest on record—amounting in value to over ninety million dollars—and that the marketing of this product has been pushed together with that of the wheat and other grains still remaining in the granaries of the West, must give that section the handling of an aggregate of more than a hundred millions—New York press, in picturing the business outlook, with an unusually cheerful color. Speaking of the distribution and circulation of this large amount of money, the New York *Times* says:

"The influence of it will be felt from the leading cities of the Atlantic coast to those of almost every part of the Western country; the merchant will feel it in reviving trade; the railroads will reap the benefit of it in increased traffic, both from the movement of produce to the seaboard and the return flow of merchandise to the interior; labor will feel it in increased employment; various enterprises left in a dormant state by the panic of 1873 will be resuscitated; the cotton and woolen mills of New England will be fully employed; the blast furnaces of the Middle and Western States gradually set to work again, and throughout all the ramifications of trade and commerce will the influence of the marketing of our surplus of products be favorably felt. It seems to be now generally conceded that the country has reached the turning point, and that from this time forward the nation is likely to recuperate steadily from the depression which followed the catastrophes of the close of the eventful year 1873."

BUFFALO has very promptly settled the question of the division of the common school fund, forced upon it by the Catholics. Two reports were presented from the school committee to whom was referred the petition of various Catholic churches asking that the city partially adopt the parochial schools of that denomination. The majority report, which was signed by every member of the committee, save one, denies the prayer of the memorialists, and gives reasons for so doing that will commend themselves to all who believe in our theory of government, and who properly appreciate the blessings of our common school system. It was adopted by a vote of twenty to four. The minority report of course presented the Catholic view of the question, and was defeated by a vote nearly as decisive as that by which the majority report was adopted. That report covers the whole ground when it says:

"The State does not provide for the education of the youth for their individual benefit, but because intelligence and knowledge are preventives of vice and crime. It does not levy taxes that the child may be raised above the rank of menial service and become competent for a higher order of employment, but that he may be able better to understand the virtues and discharge the duties of American citizenship. Still less does the State assert that it is within the scope of its functions to inculcate religious principles or religious dogmas. This is the privilege and duty of the family, the Sunday schools and the church. The schools are part and parcel of our system of State and municipal government, and they ought not to be made subservient to religious propagandism in any form or under any pretext. Those who seek to use the schools for this purpose ignorantly or like unwillfully do them an injury, for when they are diverted from their true mission, to a greater or less extent public confidence in them is shaken and their usefulness is impaired."

How an Alabama Man Made His Fortune.

A man named Wood, of Randolph county, Alabama, adjoining the Georgia line, had faith that there was a big-paying ore per mine in his tract of otherwise poor land. He was working his mine to get it in a shape to realize his hopes and expectations, and run himself out of money and ten thousand dollars in debt. Eighteen months ago the Sheriff of his county got after him in the interest of several creditors. The day before the sale was set for Wood went to Atlanta to borrow ten thousand dollars in a lump to shake the Sheriff. He tried several mercantile houses, promising to pay back the money in a few weeks, so sure was he that his mines were rich. The firms did not believe in the copper, and could not spare the gold. At length the almost despairing miner found a friend who believed in his mines and loaned the money. The last train was just leaving, and he boarded it. Traveling by railroad and buggy he reached his tract at twelve o'clock the next day. Just as the Sheriff was about to offer his property for sale to the highest bidder. He paid off the execution, arrested the sale, and saved his lands. The ten thousand bridged him over his financial straits. Nine months ago the mines were opened, and have since cleared $25,000 after paying all expenses. He has refused $100,000 for a half interest, and says there's millions in his mines. Mr. Wood is in no way connected with the celebrated Sellers family of Tennessee.

A Boston company will soon commence marble mining in the vicinity of "Devil's Den," Newburyport, which several Boston capitalists leased, some years ago, taking out several tons of fine stone that was used for monumental purposes. Crystals of sulphuret of iron rendered it unfit for this work, however, but it is thought that it will make a fine building stone.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the great Quaker poet's sweetest metrical gems, "School Days," is devoted to showing the regret of a brown-eyed New England girl at having spelled down

——the little boy
Her childish favor singled.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word.
I hate to go above you,
Because—the brown eyes lower fell,
Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament the triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him.

"A halibut the thing, Sammy!"

March went out like lamb and mint sauce.

About this time engage your Decoration Day orators.

General Spinner will go down to posterity as the greatest "signer" of his age.

"The *World* is full of lunatics" murmurs that introspective journal, plaintively.

It is spring—and fast horses are beginning to blossom on the streets and highways.

The Southern shad fisheries have been rendered unproductive this season by the floods.

Mr. New, the new United States Treasurer, is new to the public in substance as well as in name.

The herring catch on the New England coast has been an entire failure, this year, owing to the long-continued cold.

Florida is said to be the best timbered State in the Union, there being in it over thirty million acres of timber land.

A palace was recently discovered in Jerusalem which is supposed to have been the one occupied by Pontius Pilate.

The most deplorable consequence of these frequent spelling matches is that it leads to constant use of hard words.

An unusual number of important manufacturing enterprises are being transferred to Chicago from the country round about.

Democratic economy. The fifteen pronounced Democratic States owe $212,000,000, while all the others owe only $109,000,000.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of twelve persons—four men and eight women—who had lived beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Annie Dardis, aged 81; George Clark, 82; Adam Anthony, 82; Isaac Bellangee, 81; Rebecca Haire, 86; Catharine Huckel, 88; John G. Thomas, 88; Ann Brickley, 90; Anna Vail, 92; Ann Riley, 93; Sarah Smith, 95; and Dorothy McCartney, 99.

The Muncy *Luminary* says: Lewis P. Hill, of Muncy creek township, made a very narrow escape from having his leg broken, or losing his life on last Wednesday morning. On entering the stable one of his horses kicked at him with both hind feet, but fortunately but one struck him, and his pocket-book hanging the force of the blow, he was saved from sustaining serious injury. He was, however, considerably bruised.

A brick house, two and a half stories in height, situated on Sixteenth street, below Poplar, Philadelphia, tumbled to the ground on Friday evening. The building was condemned as unsafe some time ago by the inspectors, and its occupants ordered to vacate it, which they did on Friday morning last, not many hours before the fragile structure was reduced to a pile of rubbish in the street. The escape of the occupants from serious injury, or perhaps death, was miraculous.

A Noble Business Promise.

The recent meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was of great moment to all who are interested in the completion of that gigantic thoroughfare. The importance of the road was recognized at its inception and sustained by all the evidence taken in favor of its construction. Its failure, precipitating a great financial calamity, continued the evil it occasioned, and the consequent inability to advance construction has not only left great sums unproductive, but has run parallel investments, and been a dead weight on all the business interests of the country. And this failure has also aided the construction of the Canada Pacific, that hopes through early completion to gain the business which belongs to the Northern Pacific; to draw much American trade for its support, and doing this, to prevent the construction of its rival by possession of the business on which it relies for profit.

The bondholders at their recent meeting, after a very full exhibit of the affairs of the Cent Cases, after careful scrutiny of the report of the directors, appointed a committee to confer with the directors in behalf of new funds for the completion of the road. There are five hundred and thirty-two miles, by whose further unions of acres of land in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington Territory. A portion of these have been sold, and one-half of the farm lands have been taken by cultivators, and so added to the reasons for construction and the aids for business. The working of the road at both ends has been profitable, and left a balance of $124,056 to the company. It is considered, in view of these facts, by those most familiar with the whole subject and most interested in the success of the road, that the adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific will result in an arrangement by which construction will be immediately resumed and completed.

We believe in all the reasons for and advantages of the early completion of this road, too, that they will accomplish what is charged to them. The finances of the country are now sound, and their soundness is recognized by the steadily increasing flow of capital seeking employment and willing to enter wherever future profit is possible. Not only is European capital coming, and continuing to come, owing to political uncertainties there and assurance here, but it is to-day building a road across Iowa, opening mines in Georgia and assisting in developing the resources of the Southwest. Even without this, it is a matter of record that the savings banks of this country, in the manufacturing States alone, have increased their receipts $90,000,000 in the last two years. The Southern States have been recuperating steadily. And now that a long term of inactivity and uncertainty has drawn to the close of its natural life, we chiefly need one or two great undertakings to introduce a period of activity; a period that, supplied by general strength of all kinds and abundant resources, requires hardly anything save the vitalizing spark—the first demonstration of will, courage and power—to put all the wheels in motion.

We need this effort, too, on a larger survey, in order to find a domestic production of every kind and the internal exchanges that give each interest profit and flow out in augmenting commerce. We need to unite as much as possible against European aggression as for its more direct function of creating the animation that is the only reliable and permanent protection against foreign enemy. We need it in particular section to secure the Pacific commerce that is directed and growing at the mouth of the Columbia; to locate the population in an unoccupied territory and to develop those mineral resources that threaten to break in upon our Indian reservations. And there is no agent known that contributes so much, permanently and beneficially to every national requirement—financial, manufacturing, agricultural, commercial—as this that is again invoked, and wisely selected. Plain commending its success. The construction of the Pacific Coast Railway, from San Francisco north, lends to the value of the undertaking; and the parallel lines interior are accessory aids. The great road to extend through Mexico to the Isthmus and South America offers another help.

The unavailable and impracticable possibilities proclaimed at the New York meeting, sustained by these general considerations, by the business of the country in its present and future conditions, and by the spirit that animates all classes in every section, leave it a very strong inference that the consultation of the directors will the stockholders of the Northern Pacific that is now in progress will have a fortunate result and lead to new work. If this expectation is approved by the event, we shall have no relief in a few weeks from the enemy. The revival all implore, and have implored so long, will dawn. Immigration will follow emigration, and awakening activities will have variations before the Centennial arrives to measure them. The whole territory west of the Mississippi will inspire life from which every other section of the country will profit. If the conclusions approved by the bondholders' meeting last week are only carried out, this year will color speedily, and grow robust through all its months.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Twelve Honest Citizens.

They have peculiar jurymen in San Francisco. In January a Chinaman named Wah Ah Toong was convicted of murder. Recently, when a motion for a new trial was being argued, one of the jurymen made an affidavit to disorderly conduct in the jury-room in which occurs the following development: "When they returned to the jury-room, one of the jurors produced a bottle of whisky and a pack of cards. The jurors played cards, some for money, all night, during which time there was one bottle of whisky drunk. Afterwards there was a bottle of liquor of some kind, which affiant took to be cocktails, introduced into the jury-room and during the jurors during their deliberations upon the question of the guilt of the accused. During the night there were two or three bottles of liquor drunk by the jurors. In playing cards crackers were used, and the several jurors accorded to be abundantly supplied as a representative of money. Money was also used by the players. During their deliberations affiant was frequently insulted and threatened with personal violence. It went so far at one time affiant was compelled to call in the deputy sheriff for protection. Had affiant fully understood the facts in the case and the date when the murder was committed, he never would have consented to the verdict."

STATE NEWS.

A peach tree in Reading is in full bloscom.

Wilmore, Cambria county, has organized a company of militia.

There are thirteen insane paupers in the Blair county almshouse.

The people of Reading get along so-so, as they buy four thousand sewing machines per year.

Very rapid progress has been made upon the Centennial buildings in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

There 384 deaths in Philadelphia, last week; and of that number 94 were from lung affections.

The Sheriff of Lehigh county held public sales on Good Friday and he now knows what a hornet means.

Pottsville's streets are in darkness, owing to a squabble between the city councils and the gas company.

The Ashland, Schuylkill county, Savings bank, has suspended payment, owing to the prolonged coal troubles.

A Milton man's stove pipe wouldn't draw. An examination revealed the fact that a dead cat was using the pipe as a sepulchre.

Moses Miller, of Windsor, Berks county, hung himself on the 26th, but his family discovered him and cut him down in time to save his life.

A resident of York county has killed 944 crows this winter, for which service to the farming country he drew $75 52 from the county treasury.

The proprietor of Horn's Hotel, Scranton, has suddenly decamped, taking his wife and family with him, leaving debts behind unpaid to the amount of nearly $10,000.

Mr. George B. Runyan, of Limestone, Montour county, is the owner of a sheep of the male kind weighing three hundred and sixty pounds, at present having wool upon it measuring eleven inches in length and which last year fleeced nineteen pounds of genuine wool. This monstrous sheep is of the Leister breed.

A spelling match is to take place in Broadway Hall, New Brighton, next Tuesday evening, April 6th, between picked representatives of the public schools of Beaver, Baden, Freedom, Fallston, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls. The prize will consist of the net proceeds of the affair, to be applied to the purchase of a library for the whining school.

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The whole coal trade of the Schuylkill region, with an investment of not less than two hundred millions of dollars, is lying idle, and probably not less than forty thousand people out of employment, many of whom are suffering for the common necessaries of life.

The Acme Flint Glass Works, at Steubenville, O., shut down work on Saturday, but expect to resume again in two weeks.

The Philadelphia *Times* warns the striking weavers to profit by the example of the unsuccessful and destitute Fall River strikers, and says it is a bad thing to strike even a little, especially as two cents a day half a loaf is not as good as a whole one, when soup houses are needed on every corner, it would seem wise to put up with a crust till the hard times are past.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The experiment at Thomas Iron Company's furnaces at Alburtis, with coke for fuel has proved successful. At first, with a seven pound blast, the managers were inclined to become discouraged, but after getting the blast down to three pounds and a quarter it worked admirably. It is said that the Crane Iron Company have purchased a large quantity of this kind of fuel and are saved from any danger of a general blow out.

A Romance in Real Life.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes March 2: "Romances in real life continue to be the order of the day. Within the past month I have given you several remarkable cases, and I have now to deal with another equally extraordinary and interesting. It is much the same ago a strange family took possession of the Chateau of the Gagnerie, near Tours. It was composed of three persons—the Viscount De Finse, his wife, and a child of eleven named Raphael. The Viscount was about fifty years old. He had a very secluded life; he received nobody, and spent most of his time in improving his property. In fact, the neighbors at once put him down as a misanthrope. His wife, on the contrary, was of a very gay disposition, and soon made herself famous for her doings, which, however, do not at that period appear to have exceeded the usual bounds of propriety. The family, nevertheless, lived on good terms, but there was an air of mystery and incompatibility about it which puzzled everybody, and it was generally supposed that something would oozeout one of these days. M. De Finse died last year, leaving to the young Viscount Raphael, a fortune of 1,000,000 francs. The Viscountess was not much affected by her bereavement; she continued to live in the same gay manner, and to afford food for the gossip of the surrounding villages. At length, however, her eccentricity took a more serious turn, and eventually the young Viscount broughtan action for deprivation of the management of her affairs on the ground of her insanity. To this the Viscountess replied by a statement which fell like a thunder-bolt on the young Raphael, and disclosed the mysterious secret that had so long hovered over the strange family. 'You are not my son,' exclaimed she, 'you are merely an adopted child, and I am ready to prove it.' The trial came on before the Civil Tribunal of Tours, and lasted several days, during which the court was crowded with the leading families of the Touraine. The story of the case was told in plain and unmistakable terms by its counsel for the defendant. In 1833, M. Achille Apollen De Finse, Viscount de Saint-Perremont, married against the wishes of his family Heloise Messager, a young midwife, living in Paris. This *mesalliance* led to his ostracism, and for many years he never saw either his father or mother. At length, however, he relented, if he had a child it might be the means of reconciling him to his family; and, as there was no hope of having one by his wife, he resolved to adopt a child. He was then living at Montmorency. He at once came to Paris, the city of mysteries, and called upon a midwife in the Rue St. Honoré, who at once suggested a plan. This woman, by name Soumet, was one of those good-natured, not over-scrupulous matrons to be found in large capitals, who are ever ready to help people in distress, provided there is money in the affair. She immediately found hima big, bouncing boy, the son of an unfortunate girl named Legendre, who had just been confined, and who had consented to part with it for a consideration. The next day this child was taken down to Montmorency and duly registered at the *mairie* by M. De Finse as his son. It is on this entry that the present Viscount Raphael bases his claim to be considered the son of M. De Finse and his wife. But, according to the evidence, the child was brought back to Paris to be nursed by the women Soumet, and died a few weeks after. However, as De Finse was not to be baffled. He again appealed to the feelings of Mme. Soumet, and the obliging midwife procured him another bouncing child born in her house, of an unknown girl, and which was substituted for the one just deceased. The child having been registered by the midwife for some months, was then taken by M. and Mme. De Finse and brought up as their son under the name of Raphael, the alleged identical Viscount of to-day. The sudden appearance of this child in the house of M. De Finse created a good deal of gossip, the police became suspicious, and he and his wife were arrested in 1850 on the charge of child-stealing; but as there was not sufficient proof, the charge fell through. Such was the defendant's case. On behalf of the plaintiff it was simply alleged that the whole story just related was the result of the hallucinations of Mme De Finse's insanity. However, strangely enough, Viscount Raphael, after several days' sittings, decided on withdrawing the demand he had made. Whether he thought the action against his pretended mother was likely to turn against himself is not quite clear at the step looks suspicious. The case would then have come to an end had not the Public Prosecutor insisted that the inquiry should proceed in the interest of public justice and morality. Judgment is expected to be pronounced in a few days."

DURING the Senatorial contest in West Virginia, Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, made a sensible speech. He said: Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock, and cultivating habits of industry, that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the best States in the Union.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

A Singular Story From Maine of a Temporary Return to Life.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Friday, 19th inst., tells this marvelous tale: "We have an event to chronicle that would scarcely be believed were it not authoritatively vouched for by competent witnesses, parties whose testimony cannot well be disputed or set aside. A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the verge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that he compelled his attendants to raise the windows in his room, put out the fires and resort to every means to obtain fresh air. One day last week (Thursday, we understand,) the young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor emaciated body for burial; but just as the attending friends were arranging the remains for the casket, there appeared unmistakable evidence of returning life in what had seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay. The car of an attendant was bent down to the side of the dead man, and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations, the pulse throbbed, and the young man arose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth, and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active, said he felt 'not the slightest pain, but, to use his own language, 'I feel as well as I ever did.' At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours, declaring that the recovery of the man was equal to any miracle recorded in the Scriptures. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died, all things seemed dark, but only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real Heaven which had been so many times in his thoughts and had given him so much comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast and beautiful plain; the magnificent plain stretched further than his enlarged vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his mortal auditors, seemed extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body was kept a reasonable length of time, and was buried on Sunday last, the funeral being largely attended. We have written out the particulars of this remarkable event substantially as we have heard them, allowing our intelligent readers the privilege of drawing their own inferences."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Marietta, O., rolling mills have again been stopped by a strike of the puddlers.

The Woodvale woolen mills, at Johnstown, Pa., are to have their capacity doubled by the introduction of new machinery.

The Williamsport, Pa., *Gazette* says: A seven foot vein of yellow ochre has been discovered near the Long Pond, on North mountain.

The mules were taken out of all the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company on Sunday, which is regarded as an indefinite continuance of the suspension of work.

The Fahrion spike works have been removed from Niles, Ohio, to Warren, where they occupy large buildings well equipped with facilities. Twelve tons of spikes and nails can be made per day.

The fires at the Niles, Ohio, Russia mill are now out, the miners strike having cut off the requisite supply of coal. There are sufficient coolers for iron in to keep the mill in operation for a few days, which will be filled as soon as coal can be obtained.

The fine pale coffee-tinted chips are a novelty, of which only a few have been imported, and which are therefore both scarce and high. Some of the Leghorn "split" chips, but this is incorrect, as they have only the tinge of buff which creamed coffee has, and show precisely the same shade of pale amber brown. There are also a few shades of grey in these fine, flexible French chips, ashes of roses, and a lighter, purer ashgrey shade. All these are trimmed with black *armure* or mohair ribbons, and ostrich feathers matching in color, the flowers alone lightening or brightening the effect. There is a great rage for black and white as well as white bonnets, although half a loaf is not as good as a whole one, when soup houses are needed on every corner, it would seem wise to put up with a crust till the hard times are past.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The experiment at Thomas Iron Company's furnaces at Alburtis, with coke for fuel has proved successful. At first, with a seven pound blast, the managers were inclined to become discouraged, but after getting the blast down to three pounds and a quarter it worked admirably. It is said that the Crane Iron Company have purchased a large quantity of this kind of fuel and are saved from any danger of a general blow out.

A Romance in Real Life.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes March 2: "Romances in real life continue to be the order of the day. Within the past month I have given you several remarkable cases, and I have now to deal with another equally extraordinary and interesting. It is much the same ago a strange family took possession of the Chateau of the Gagnerie, near Tours. It was composed of three persons—the Viscount De Finse, his wife, and a child of eleven named Raphael. The Viscount was about fifty years old. He had a very secluded life; he received nobody, and spent most of his time in improving his property. In fact, the neighbors at once put him down as a misanthrope. His wife, on the contrary, was of a very gay disposition, and soon made herself famous for her doings, which, however, do not at that period appear to have exceeded the usual bounds of propriety. The family, nevertheless, lived on good terms, but there was an air of mystery and incompatibility about it which puzzled everybody, and it was generally supposed that something would oozeout one of these days. M. De Finse died last year, leaving to the young Viscount Raphael, a fortune of 1,000,000 francs. The Viscountess was not much affected by her bereavement; she continued to live in the same gay manner, and to afford food for the gossip of the surrounding villages. At length, however, her eccentricity took a more serious turn, and eventually the young Viscount broughtan action for deprivation of the management of her affairs on the ground of her insanity. To this the Viscountess replied by a statement which fell like a thunder-bolt on the young Raphael, and disclosed the mysterious secret that had so long hovered over the strange family. 'You are not my son,' exclaimed she, 'you are merely an adopted child, and I am ready to prove it.' The trial came on before the Civil Tribunal of Tours, and lasted several days, during which the court was crowded with the leading families of the Touraine. The story of the case was told in plain and unmistakable terms by its counsel for the defendant. In 1833, M. Achille Apollen De Finse, Viscount de Saint-Perremont, married against the wishes of his family Heloise Messager, a young midwife, living in Paris. This *mesalliance* led to his ostracism, and for many years he never saw either his father or mother. At length, however, he relented, if he had a child it might be the means of reconciling him to his family; and, as there was no hope of having one by his wife, he resolved to adopt a child. He was then living at Montmorency. He at once came to Paris, the city of mysteries, and called upon a midwife in the Rue St. Honoré, who at once suggested a plan. This woman, by name Soumet, was one of those good-natured, not over-scrupulous matrons to be found in large capitals, who are ever ready to help people in distress, provided there is money in the affair. She immediately found hima big, bouncing boy, the son of an unfortunate girl named Legendre, who had just been confined, and who had consented to part with it for a consideration. The next day this child was taken down to Montmorency and duly registered at the *mairie* by M. De Finse as his son. It is on this entry that the present Viscount Raphael bases his claim to be considered the son of M. De Finse and his wife. But, according to the evidence, the child was brought back to Paris to be nursed by the women Soumet, and died a few weeks after. However, as De Finse was not to be baffled. He again appealed to the feelings of Mme. Soumet, and the obliging midwife procured him another bouncing child born in her house, of an unknown girl, and which was substituted for the one just deceased. The child having been registered by the midwife for some months, was then taken by M. and Mme. De Finse and brought up as their son under the name of Raphael, the alleged identical Viscount of to-day. The sudden appearance of this child in the house of M. De Finse created a good deal of gossip, the police became suspicious, and he and his wife were arrested in 1850 on the charge of child-stealing; but as there was not sufficient proof, the charge fell through. Such was the defendant's case. On behalf of the plaintiff it was simply alleged that the whole story just related was the result of the hallucinations of Mme De Finse's insanity. However, strangely enough, Viscount Raphael, after several days' sittings, decided on withdrawing the demand he had made. Whether he thought the action against his pretended mother was likely to turn against himself is not quite clear at the step looks suspicious. The case would then have come to an end had not the Public Prosecutor insisted that the inquiry should proceed in the interest of public justice and morality. Judgment is expected to be pronounced in a few days."

DURING the Senatorial contest in West Virginia, Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, made a sensible speech. He said: Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock, and cultivating habits of industry, that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the best States in the Union.

APRIL FASHIONS.

What Will be Worn this Spring.

Spring Bonnets—Easter Bouquets—New Costumes, &c., &c.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March 31, 1875.

Easter, with its songs, its anthems, its flowers, its promise of light and beauty, was never more welcome than this year, after a winter so severe, a March so stormful as to exhaust the vital forces and make us long to bask in a more genial atmosphere. Miasmatic mounds of mud, slush, and *debris*, overshadowed by dismal grey skies, and under-toned by a mass of frozen earth, which gradually softens and exudes more moisture, more miasma, are not favorable to the cheerful contemplation of new spring bonnets or any other of the lighter and finer facts of this mundane existence. Out doors, water-proof and overshoes; in doors, bright grate fires, cosy curtains well drawn, gas lit in the middle of the day, hot-house flowers and generous lunches, are the contrasting pictures.

Yet some must work in the darkness while others live in the light; some must "shiver to the April cloud" that others may "warm and clothed be," and so we find that while underground the busy wild flowers are preparing to send up a thousand tender blossoms to meet the first breath of returning warmth and sunshine, so in obscure places are toiling hands patiently at work fashioning this dainty dress and that pretty garment ready for the first evidences of awakening love, of death and darkness past, of life and light to come.

EASTER BONNETS.

The spring bonnets give a more *fete*-like appearance to Easter costumes than any that we have had for years. This arises from the revival of all white in material as well as in trimming, and the employment of a profusion of flowers. Nothing can be prettier than the undressed, flexible chips, low crowned and with large, irregular brims, turned about with one of the soft, unbleached damask silk scarfs knotted at the back, where a cluster of pale roses also nestles, while under the brim is a twist or tacing of pale blue or flesh pink with a pearly rose and buds, a feathery spray of delicate heath, or a half-wreath of sweeter May blossoms. Then there are the jardiniere wreaths and roses, white and red, the passion flowers specially dedicated to Easter and seen to perfection in pale, coffee-tinted chips, trimmed otherwise with twilled tarpuois silk, paled buff or cream in tint, a combination which must be seen to be appreciated. The great desideratum for Easter, however, is the combination of white and red carnations with creamy tinted chip and damask silk, the costume to be worn with it being uniformly fine black cashmere, trimmed with black silk and infinitesimal knife pleatings. The styles of hats and bonnets are infinitely varied and would show real genius if they were original, but they are almost all based on the production of the Italian modes of about the fifteenth century worn by men. One can find them all in Ristori's "*Lucrezia Borgia*" which is correctly costumed, nevertheless they are pictures que and becoming when the face is fair, and the toilette rich and a little removed from the commonplace. There is a great deal of ornament at the back and under the brim, unless, as in many cases, the brim is thrown up from the side or in front, and then flowers and feathers are covered with pink blossoms. We courageously keep up the fiction of a spring, however. We talk about spring, and perhaps tempted by the beauty of the materials we purchase a pretty spring dress; but it is an offering to the season, we cannot put it to use and lay it away, hoping to be able to utilize it in the autumn, alas! by fall the fashion has changed and we must be content to be counted among the "outs," or buy another dress for middle season purposes. The end of all this folly is the fine material for early spring costumes, and as remarked in my last, are checked in all the shades of grey and brown, with frequently a fine color crossing them in wide intervals. These vary greatly in quality, some being almost light enough in texture for summer wear, others thick, yet soft and not heavy, but very much serviceable for changeable weather and for traveling, well adapted for a spring voyage across the Atlantic, for which they are often selected. Plain camel's hair, brown or grey, is often enriched with embroidery, either black or brown, and this detail is carefully carried out in the rest of the toilette. All others in this season consist of an overskirt and plain basque, cut deep, or cuirass jacket. The design seems to have been modelled strictly on that in the art or architecture which states that those designs are best, which are composed of the smallest number of parts and which consequently are likely to need the least attention or repair. The new overskirt requires no cutting at all. It is merely a straight piece of cloth, or may be made of a straight piece if it is wide enough, drawn straight around the person and draped in a series of folds or skirrs at the back, which is open and ornamented with a series of loops or tabs, which gives them the effect of a sash. The body is also plain and cut smooth over the hips in a style which is only becoming to medium-sized, well-formed women, while others can take advantage of. There are the side-plaited waists, wonderfully becoming to slender figures, and there are waists with double side forms, or plaited, lengthwise gores inserted in the back, which suit stout figures.

Costumes—technically so called—of camel's hair or any woolen fabric except cashmere, are usually worn over silk skirts; few woolen fabrics are considered possible for skirts, and this is the reason why, since soft all woolen materials obtained so great a vogue, combinations have been effected with silk and velvet. There was a time when ladies did not feel dressed in the street excepting in silk, and it was certainly a "happy thought" which combined silk and velvet with woolen, in the picturesque forms of which all seemed to take that past two years, we had so many examples.

BLACK, WHITE AND COFFEE-COLOR.

The new beige or coffee shade is the success as well as the novelty of the season in color. It appears in twilled and *armure* silk, in damask silk, in *crepe*, in French chip, in bonnets—as before mentioned—in a few choice feathers, in lace, in a new article—"grenadine guipure"—for jackets, polonaises and costumes; and the same pale coffee-tint is also checked and striped in new summer silks upon cream white. Grenadine guipure is a woven imitation of the English embroidery of last season: the open work and conventional patterns are precisely the same, but of course it is not so expensive, although in the finer qualities it is sufficiently so—$2 50 per yard, ordinary width. Trimmed with lace matching the exquisite tint, it is distinguished and may be worn over black, blue, crimson or chocolate brown, with almost equally good effect. It will undoubtedly be the favorite fabric for summer costumes at the watering places.

The colors, it should be said, are not confined to one, but they all belong to the same family. In addition to the light coffee-brown, there are smoke tints and shades of grey, but there are none so fashionable or so well liked as the first mentioned.

Black and white appear to much advantage in checked *Mexicaines*, all silk and woven of coarse threads, almost like silk canvas. These are used for *princesse* overdresses without sleeves, the sleeves being composed of very rich black silk or velvet, like the plain trained skirt. A dress of this kind, well made, looks as if it were moulded to the figure, and though completed without fold or puff or particle of trimming, is elegant enough for a duchess.

JET AND GRENADINE.

Whether jet will continue to be used, and whether it will be used or not upon grenadine, seems to have excited the liveliest kind of interest in the average feminine mind. That it will be used to a considerable extent there is no doubt, but it would certainly not be wise to purchase it in large quantities or of costly kinds, unless the purchaser could afford to lay it aside at the end of the season, or was strong-minded enough to wear it when no longer fashionable.

All the authorities concur in stating that jet will not be "worn" after the present season, and it probably will not be fashionably worn. Jet is so quickly run into the ground by a quantity of cheap imitations and the profusion with which they are worn, that it cannot long retain a vogue with persons of exclusive tastes. But it is really beautiful after all, and nothing more effective as a trimming for grenadine can be imagined, than the rich netted fringes and the wide, lace-like, sewing silk insertions, both just a *soupcon* of jet, that are introduced into the edges and headings.

Fashionable dress makers will use as much as possible of it, because there is a great deal in the material, and it is made an object with them to do so.

Ladies of moderate means, however, had better trim with lace, which will have a permanent value, or with knife pleatings of the material, as pretty and stylish a trimming as can be used, and one that can be put to other uses.

To partially solve the problem of warmth and cost, which are obstacles to building up a handsome grenadine dress upon black silk, many ladies have a plain gored skirt and lining waist, made of plain or twilled black *foulard*, and the plaited flounces of the lower skirt simply mounted upon it. The overdress then covers the upper part, and a light, moderately cool and effective costume is obtained at a not extravagant expense. Flounces to the waist, which were so fashionable last season for summer silks and grenadines, are replaced this year by the wide triple plait, or for walking skirts, by the draping and fullness given to the over-skirt. Waists will be worn made *en suite*, or worn as independent waists as much as ever, only instead of box-pleats, fine side-pleats are laid.

SUMMER LAWN AND PICHUS.

The revival of the summer fichu and small mantilla will enable ladies who spend the summer in the country to revel again in the linen lawns and other summer fabrics, which are at once cool, comfortable and pretty. No one who has a fine lawn may be made with a gored walking skirt, cut rather long behind, and trimmed with two gathered or plaited flounces, a

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 3, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of the Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture on "Educational Problems" at Library Hall.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After speaking of the importance of general education in a republic, and its influence in preventing social and national evils; and also of the importance of correct early training in the development and cultivation of the perceptive faculties, and training children in those habits, observation and self study, which inspire a love for knowledge, and a desire to learn more after leaving school, as reported in our last paper, Mr. Schurz continued in substance as follows:

KINDERGARTEN.

I am glad to see there is an institution being introduced in this country, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. It is the Kindergarten—a school for infants from the age of a year and a half, where objects are placed before these eyes, which they learn to handle in a playful, useful way; where statements are made to them and stories told and analyzed in their own childish way, by which the mind is led to higher original thought, and which stimulate a desire to learn. They are accustomed to use and reproduce in their own words the exact truth as it is presented to their little brains. This is what I call the first course of that branch of education—to learn the sense of observation, and it is more important than any that is to follow. The reason the kindergarten has not been introduced in this city, is because not one in a thousand of mothers, or one in a hundred of our people know what it is, much less understand and appreciate its vast importance, in developing the child mentally, morally and physically; just as nature intended it should be done. It is the first step in a grand system of education, which being modified in the higher departments, would do away with all cramming and artificial means in forcing the mind, until the intellect is developed and made entirely unfit for the active duties of life.]

Now, the child goes to school: it is put into the hands of the teacher. His business is two-fold: In the first place to put the pupil into the elementary branches of knowledge, and then teach him to use that which he learns in school, and to acquire that knowledge which is not taught in school, but which is necessary in the practical business of life. It is customary in this country aside from the elementary studies, to teach a great many things of peculiar high sounding names, astronomy, mental philosophy, natural philosophy, and what not. The method is, the text book is taken, with questions and answers —the question for the pupil and the answer to be committed to memory and recited literally, word for word, as they stand in the book. It must be done most literally, without putting in a single word of their own. This is a vicious method, and does not speak very well for the American people. What is forced into their memories mechanically, drops out again, and the pupil becomes disgusted with the whole thing, and does not want to hear any more about it. It is very good to memorize for the memory's sake itself; but he who relies on memory alone will scarcely ever acquire much practical knowledge. It is a good method to make thorough dunces.

[We insist upon it that this is now the exception, and not the rule, in our present methods. We speak whereof we know when we say such a method is not now generally practiced in our city. Public schools; neither is it the case in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, for we speak from personal knowledge; nor do we think it is the rule in any of the public schools in the New England, Middle and Western States. There are of course exceptions.]

What can be taught in school is necessarily very little; it is not at all important that it should be much. But it is important that that little be so taught as to prepare the mind to grasp much more with facility. This cannot be done by mere memorizing.

* * *

But you say boys and girls have to know something useful, therefore they should be taught to use their five senses: pupils need to be trained to commit to memory certain answers. After the subject has been explained he should reproduce the sense of the explanation, not at all in the language of the book, but in his own, and that is best done which is rendered the clearest and most intelligible in the language of the pupil. I repeat, and it cannot be repeated too often, that the proper object of early education should be to make the mind active, observing and receptive by a method which will furnish a desire to learn, and train the mind to entire independence; in one word, to fit men and women for that subsequent self-reliance which is so important for all the life. Now the does not require educators of uncommon intelligence at all; but it does require parents and teachers of sufficient intelligence and interest in the subject, and this ought to form one of the principal subjects of our Normal Schools.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

The real difficulty is, so many teachers look upon teaching as only a temporary make-shift until they get married or go into business which pays better. But we must not forget that there are thousands of conscientious teachers in this land who fully appreciate the importance of their calling and make it the vocation of their lives—noble and self sacrificing. It is indeed the most miserably paid, in proportion to the value of any profession—not only in this country but in every other. In this country facts and circumstances are different from almost any other. Here people are accustomed to living comfortably, and it is not so easy to get along on a small salary as it is in Europe where they are from infancy accustom themselves to starve. Teaching to be well done must be well paid, otherwise teachers become restless and anxious to get into something that pays better.

Our next paper will commence with the education of "our girls."

PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875. PROGRESS.

A BROKER SUSPENDS.

Mr. Luther S. Kauffman Suddenly Leaves the City.

The talk in financial circles yesterday was the closing of the broker's office of Luther S. Kauffman and the reported disappearance of that gentleman from the city. Mr. Kauffman occupied the first floor room of No. 96 Fourth avenue, English's building, and he announced himself as a stock and bond broker and dealer in commercial paper, &c. Upon visiting No. 96, a reporter of the COMMERCIAL found the doors closed, as stated, and a "to let" already conspicuous. Nobody in the office could be found in the office of his extensive book publishing house. He confirmed the report of the disappearance of Mr. Kauffman, and presented the following, written upon one of the regular letter heads of the absent broker, as proof positive:

PITTSBURG, PA., March 31, 1875.

A. H. English, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I regret to announce that unavoidable circumstances compel me to suspend payment and retire from business for a time at least. I owe you rent for last quarter. Please dispose of my desks and furniture still in the room, and credit me with proceeds. The balance of your claim will pay as soon as I am able. I will immediately go to work to retrieve my misfortunes. Yours truly,

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN.

Mr. English stated that a quarter's rent ($350) was just due, and from Mr. Kauffman's former punctuality, he had never doubted that it would be forthcoming in time, but Kauffman has secured the place for about one year, and had come well recommended from his former landlord, Judge Mellon.

No suspicion of any unlawful acts appear to attach to Mr. Kauffman. He appears to have been unfortunate, and finding it impossible to recover, has gone elsewhere to try and retrieve his fortunes, as he says. He came here a few years ago from Pottsville, Pa., or that neighborhood, and has always shown himself an active, energetic business man, and prompt and honorable in his dealings. He has a wife and two children, and has resided for some time on Ackley street, Second ward, Allegheny. He, it will be remembered, handled the Chidley forged notes, and it is said that he lost considerably in that matter. He had, we are informed, almost recovered from the loss, when recently another misfortune overtook him, and compelled him to suspend.

It may not be out of place to state that his family are aware of his movements, and that he has called to them the aid of relatives.

RIOT IN BROWNSTOWN.

Celtic Puddlers Mobbed by the Strikers—Four of the Rioters Arrested.

At half-past two o'clock Wednesday morning Detective Demmler, and a squad of police, arrived at the Central Station, having in custody four men, named Ben Rogers, Hugh Savage, Thomas Crook, and ——— Dempsey, who are charged before the Mayor, on oath of Thomas McCoy, with riot. It appears that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon two of the colored puddlers employed at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works went over to the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, the errand of one of them being to get some clothing from his wife, who lives in Brownstown. While passing along the streets it became known to the crowds of idle boilers at the corners that they belonged to that class designated "black sheep" by the strikers. They were stopped at several corners, but were permitted to pass on until they arrived at Brownstown, where a large crowd was collected. This crowd was swelled by about a hundred persons, principally boilers, who had thrown the colored men, and at the point mentioned they were surrounded by an excited mob of over a hundred men. One of the colored men was assaulted by three or four men, the mob shouting, "Kill him, kill him! take him to the river and drown him." At this juncture the police and a number of citizens interfered, and succeeded in rescuing the men from their assailants, and it was determined that the police appear to carry out their threats to kill or drown, that the negroes were hustled away to the Twenty-fifth ward lock-up for safety. The information against the parties named was made as stated, and they were arrested this morning by Detective Demmler, Lieutenant Donovan and a strong force of patrolmen up. Other arrests will probably follow.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1875.

The closing day of the month, as compared with its immediate predecessors, has only little change to show, but, as compared with the closing day of the last month, there is an improvement of a very decided character. Many persons who were doing little or nothing a month ago are now busy, and nearly every one is feeling his way cautiously into the future and making ready to extend the time of operation.

Money cannot be said to be superabundant any longer, or seeking employment at any rate that is offered, but we find from the reports given by leading bank officers that their discount lines are pretty well filled.

The class of borrowers that are now making application for loans has improved, and the paper offering at banks is less of accommodation and more of a commercial character.

Mortgage loans are quoted almost as high as in former years, it being difficult to negotiate sales at less than ten per cent. per annum, with the usual brokerage commission added.

—The stock and gold markets each show a serious decline from the prices given at the close of yesterday's transactions. The break in the gold premium will be hailed with satisfaction by all legitimate business men, while the changes in stocks will be looked upon with indifference, regret or satisfaction, as the viewer is out of the market long or short.

—The Central Pacific Railway announces a six per cent. gold dividend, payable either in California or in New York. This dividend, it is understood, is made from the undivided surplus which has been accumulating for some years. As the business of the road has increased and the expenses lessened, it is probable that dividends of six per cent. per annum will hereafter be the fixed policy of the managers. The payment of this dividend next month will release, it is said, some three millions of gold.

—Two banks have just been started in San Francisco, one with a capital of $10,000,000 and the other with a capital of $5,000,000.

—United States Treasurer and Redemption Agent Spinner, in a recent circular of instructions to national banks, with a view to facilitate the operation of the transfer and economize time and expense, says:

"Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to the exhaustion of the bank's new issue before the application for notes to be committed to memory and recited literally, word for word, as they stand in the book. It must be done most literally, without putting in a single word of their own. This is a vicious method, and does not speak very well for the American people. What is forced into their memories mechanically, drops out again, and the pupil becomes disgusted with the whole thing, and does not want to hear any more about it. It is very good to memorize for the memory's sake itself; but he who relies on memory alone will scarcely ever acquire much practical knowledge. It is a good method to make thorough dunces.

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	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales.....	52½	
Reading.....	36	37
United Co's. of N. Jersey.....	130½	131
Mill Creek.....	94	95½
Lehigh Valley.....	62¾	63
Allegheny Valley.....	92½	95
Central Transportation Co.....	40	40½
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But you say boys and girls have to know something useful, therefore they should be taught to use their five senses: pupils need to be trained to commit to memory certain answers. After the subject has been explained he should reproduce the sense of the explanation, not at all in the language of the book, but in his own, and that is best done which is rendered the clearest and most intelligible in the language of the pupil. I repeat, and it cannot be too often repeated, that the proper object of early education should be to make the mind active, observing and receptive by a method which will furnish a desire to learn, and train the mind to entire independence; in one word, to fit men and women for that subsequent self-reliance which is so important for all the life. Now the does not require educators of uncommon intelligence at all; but it does require parents and teachers of sufficient intelligence and interest in the subject, and this ought to form one of the principal subjects of our Normal Schools.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

The real difficulty is, so many teachers look upon teaching as only a temporary make-shift until they get married or go into business which pays better. But we must not forget that there are thousands of conscientious teachers in this land who fully appreciate the importance of their calling and make it the vocation of their lives—noble and self sacrificing. It is indeed the most miserably paid, in proportion to the value of any profession—not only in this country but in every other. In this country facts and circumstances are different from almost any other. Here people are accustomed to living comfortably, and it is not so easy to get along on a small salary as it is in Europe where they are from infancy accustom themselves to starve. Teaching to be well done must be well paid, otherwise teachers become restless and anxious to get into something that pays better.

Our next paper will commence with the education of "our girls."

PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875. PROGRESS.

A BROKER SUSPENDS.

Mr. Luther S. Kauffman Suddenly Leaves the City.

The talk in financial circles yesterday was the closing of the broker's office of Luther S. Kauffman and the reported disappearance of that gentleman from the city. Mr. Kauffman occupied the first floor room of No. 96 Fourth avenue, English's building, and he announced himself as a stock and bond broker and dealer in commercial paper, &c. Upon visiting No. 96, a reporter of the COMMERCIAL found the doors closed, as stated, and a "to let" already conspicuous. Nobody in the office could be found in the office of his extensive book publishing house. He confirmed the report of the disappearance of Mr. Kauffman, and presented the following, written upon one of the regular letter heads of the absent broker, as proof positive:

PITTSBURG, PA., March 31, 1875.

A. H. English, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I regret to announce that unavoidable circumstances compel me to suspend payment and retire from business for a time at least. I owe you rent for last quarter. Please dispose of my desks and furniture still in the room, and credit me with proceeds. The balance of your claim will pay as soon as I am able. I will immediately go to work to retrieve my misfortunes. Yours truly,

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN.

Mr. English stated that a quarter's rent ($350) was just due, and from Mr. Kauffman's former punctuality, he had never doubted that it would be forthcoming in time, but Kauffman has secured the place for about one year, and had come well recommended from his former landlord, Judge Mellon.

No suspicion of any unlawful acts appear to attach to Mr. Kauffman. He appears to have been unfortunate, and finding it impossible to recover, has gone elsewhere to try and retrieve his fortunes, as he says. He came here a few years ago from Pottsville, Pa., or that neighborhood, and has always shown himself an active, energetic business man, and prompt and honorable in his dealings. He has a wife and two children, and has resided for some time on Ackley street, Second ward, Allegheny. He, it will be remembered, handled the Chidley forged notes, and it is said that he lost considerably in that matter. He had, we are informed, almost recovered from the loss, when recently another misfortune overtook him, and compelled him to suspend.

It may not be out of place to state that his family are aware of his movements, and that he has called to them the aid of relatives.

RIOT IN BROWNSTOWN.

Celtic Puddlers Mobbed by the Strikers—Four of the Rioters Arrested.

At half-past two o'clock Wednesday morning Detective Demmler, and a squad of police, arrived at the Central Station, having in custody four men, named Ben Rogers, Hugh Savage, Thomas Crook, and ——— Dempsey, who are charged before the Mayor, on oath of Thomas McCoy, with riot. It appears that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon two of the colored puddlers employed at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works went over to the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, the errand of one of them being to get some clothing from his wife, who lives in Brownstown. While passing along the streets it became known to the crowds of idle boilers at the corners that they belonged to that class designated "black sheep" by the strikers. They were stopped at several corners, but were permitted to pass on until they arrived at Brownstown, where a large crowd was collected. This crowd was swelled by about a hundred persons, principally boilers, who had thrown the colored men, and at the point mentioned they were surrounded by an excited mob of over a hundred men. One of the colored men was assaulted by three or four men, the mob shouting, "Kill him, kill him! take him to the river and drown him." At this juncture the police and a number of citizens interfered, and succeeded in rescuing the men from their assailants, and it was determined that the police appear to carry out their threats to kill or drown, that the negroes were hustled away to the Twenty-fifth ward lock-up for safety. The information against the parties named was made as stated, and they were arrested this morning by Detective Demmler, Lieutenant Donovan and a strong force of patrolmen up. Other arrests will probably follow.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

The closing day of the month showed a more satisfactory state of matters in business circles than for some time past. The first quarter of 1875, which ends to-day, has been an exceedingly trying one, to business as well as manufacturing interests, and reports have it that in some since that time, however, and it is to be hoped that the worst is over, and that we shall experience a recovery of business and prosperity from this time on.

The trade to-day was not peculiarly marked by any fluctuations of values of great importance. Grain and breadstuffs were steady but unchanged. In produce there were some noticeable movements in values, butter, eggs and potatoes having each quite largely under the influence of light stocks, but the advance was so transitory as not to change actual quotations. Provisions, groceries, general merchandise, &c., were unchanged.

The receipts and shipments of articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.....	1,540	Apples, bbls.....
Apples, bbls.....	250	Cheese, lbs.....
Cheese, lbs.....	45	Corn, bush.....
Corn, bush.....	7,150	Wheat, bush.....
Wheat, bush.....	248	Barley, bush.....
Barley, bush.....	9,192	Oats, bush.....
Oats, bush.....	350	Butter, lbs.....
Butter, lbs.....	16,225	Eggs, doz.....
Eggs, doz.....	484	Hay, tons.....
Hay, tons.....	16,225	Bacon, lbs.....
Bacon, lbs.....	258	Hams, lbs.....
Hams, lbs.....	4,165	Lard, lbs.....
Lard, lbs.....	3,459	Tallow, lbs.....

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a quiet market to-day with change in value. There is a good demand for wheat, corn and rye, with prices firm. Receipts continue light, the total of all kinds of grain for the past two weeks being only 81,541 bushels. We quote white wheat at $1 29@1 35 @ bushel; extra Michigan white at 36@1 37; Ohio and Illinois do at 2@1 42; amber do at 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong, as follows: Shelled 75@76c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed; car was in good request and higher at 74@75c per bushel; ear do 70@72c per bushel. Oats were firm and higher at 46@47c per bushel for white; mixed 43@44c. We note sales of three cars of white oats on track at 48½c. Barley was quiet with but little interest manifested. We quote at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 16@1 22 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in store and cars rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—Receipts are increased, being 8,542 barrels for the week ending to-day. The demand continues good at firm prices. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 20 @ bbl; No. 2 amber do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; best white wheat flour $6 @ rye flour $5 25@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@ 6 00; self-rising flour, in 6 lb packages, $1 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $5 25@5 50.

HAY—With large receipts and the advance of the season, the market continues depressed. The past week's receipts were 1,232 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; mixed hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $20@21 @ ton; shorts $20@21 @ ton; middlings $1 45@1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 @ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

Groceries.

The demand, especially on country account, is improving, and wholesale and jobbing merchants report a fair trade. The city trade continues rather limited. Values are steady, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio.....	24c	Standard A.....	10½c
Choice Rio.....	23c	Standard A (Cin.).....	10c
Prime Rio.....	22 c	Standard extra C.....	10c
Good Rio.....	20 c	Franklin extra C.....	9½c
Java.....	28 c	American extra C.....	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.....	8@9 c
Rio, high roasted.....	26 c	Cut loaf.....	13½c
Rio, in bulk.....	25c	Crushed.....	13½c
Java, in papers.....	30 c	Powdered.....	13½c
Java, in bulk.....	29c	Granulated.....	12½c

Young Hyson.....	50@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Gunpowder.....	50@1 25	Strictly ch'e N.O	68c
Imperial.....	50@1 00	Prime.....	60c
Oolong.....	50@1 00	Good.....	55c
Oolong.....	25@ 80	*Syrups.*	
Fancy.....	1 00	Ex. white drips.	75c
Souchong.....	50@ 75	Sugar drips.....	60@65c
Rice.		Lower grades.....	45@50c
Choice Carolina.....	6@7½c	*Starch.*	₱
Patna.....	7½@8 c	Pearl.....	5 c
Rangoon.....	7½@7½c	Silver gloss.....	10½c
Cloves.....	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice.....	17½@17½c	Layers, ₱ box..	$2 25
Cassia.....	23 @25 c	Valentias, ₱ lb..	12 c
Nutmegs.....	@1 25	Currants, ₱ lb..	7½c
Pepper.....	25 @27 c	Prunes.....	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight.....	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ box.....	$1 50
Stearine.....	15c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Do. N.Y. City, ₱ b.	9½c
Bi-carb. in ½ pkgs.	6c	German Mottled..	7 c
Bi-carb. in ¼ papers	8c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll.....	60@63c	Rough & Ready	65@85c
Black Navy.....	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs..	70@80c
Black Twist.....	57@60c	Fine Cut.....	55@70c
Black Quarters..	57@60c	Cut and Dry....	35@42c
Louisville Navy..	62@65c	Scotch Snuff....	45@75c
Louisville Cav..	60@70c	Black Snuff....	50@55c
Virginia Navy....	58@63c	Six Twist.....	43@45c
Virginia Twist..	57@60c	Uigars.....	$3@$45
Virginia Cav....	50@60c	Penn's Seed.....	@12c
Double Thick....	63@68c	Connecticut.....	25@30
Plantation.....	63@65c	Penn. & Havana..	30@40
Bright Pounds..	62@ $1	Havana.....	90@150

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We note as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₱ 100..	$6 50
unckered, ₱ bbl	@5 00	Boneless "codfish	
No. 1 mess.....	5 50@6 00	₱ lb.....	7½@8c
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half	
Extra No. 1 bay..	15 00	bbl.....	6 50
No. 1 bay.....	12 00	Lake herring, ₱	
Extra No. 2.....	14 00	bbl.....	4 75
No. 2 bay.....	11 00	Salmon trout,	
New No. 3.....	9 50	₱ bbl.....	@7 00@7 50
Georges codfish,		Round do.....	6 25@6 75
medium, ₱ 100..	6 00	Blue do.....	5 25

CANNED GOODS.—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 2-lb cans, $2 00@2 10; peaches, 2-lb cans, $2 50@2 75; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 00; Lima beans, 2-lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; salmon, 1-lb cans, $2 00; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 40; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 35; quart pickles, per doz, $2 25; gallon pickles, per doz, $5 00.

CANNON OIL.—The market is easier. We quote 13@14½c from storesales of round lots, on the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Market dull and depressed. Receipts for the week 2,145 barrels. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 per bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is quiet with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 40@2 50 per bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—Receipts for the week 746 pack ages. We note sales of choice yellow at 25 @27c; but most of the dealings were at 20@24c for prime; 16@19c for medium to good.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 34@36c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way have been made at 37@38c.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with limited demand and light jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; do cream, 16@16½c.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@25c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand and firm at 70@75c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@25c, as to quality.

MIXED SPICE—Is quoted at 16c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c per ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 @ gallon; $1 40@1 45 @ gallon.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week 5,393 bushels. The market is fairly active and firm, while the supply is fair, quotations are tolerably well maintained. Transactions from store are as follows: Peerless $1 00@1 05 per bushel; Early Rose 90@95c per bushel; Burbank or prime peachblows; Peerless $1 00@1 05; other grades 85@$1 00 @ bushel on track. We note moderately active at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows; 90@95c for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 14@15c for turkeys.

RESERVES AND SHIPPED RUTS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries are scarce at 11@12c ₱ lb; dried cherries are quoted at 26@28c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@ 27c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@22c. Medium grades are quoted at 20@22c ₱ bbl; $5 00 @ half barrel.

SAUERKRAUT—Is moderately active; quotable at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is dull and no stock offering; quoted nominally at $1 35@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $1 50@2 00; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets $6 50@7 00 ₱ bushel.

SORGHUM—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 32@ 35c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9½c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides, 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 12½@13c; sugar cured shoulders at 9½@9½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 14½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 50.

MESS PORK—The market is firm in sympathy with advancing markets West, but the stock could not be replaced at the selling prices here. We quote at $21 00@21 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime kettle rendered in tierces; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 16½c; in 5-lb caddies, 17½c; in 3-lb caddies do 17½c; tin 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do 17½c; do in 5-lb pails.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 1 fair demand.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 7½@7½c for medium.

General Merchandise.

ALES—We quote: X $5 00 ₱ barrel XX $10 00 @ barrel: India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel: Bass' English 32 qts, in kilderkins, $25 00@30 00; 25 00 barrels; 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $60 00@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen pints, $6 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 @ dozen; Robert Younger's Edinburgh ale, $2 75@ 3 00 @ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke & Co., $2 75@3 00 @ dozen; barrel X ginger ale, $2 25 @ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 @ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND RUM—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 40 ₱ gallon. Highwines are active and high at $1 18@1 20 ₱ gallon.

ASH—Pearls ashes refined, $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black ashes $3 00@3 50; first sorts, $3 50@3 75; seconds, $3 00@3 50; nitrate of soda $7 50@7 75.

BLUE AND BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 40 @ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $1 80; 1 ₱ cans $3 50; 2½ cans $3 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and unchanged.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm at the late advance. Choice hurl is quotable at 11½@12c ₱ lb; good do 10@11c; good to choice stalk brush, 9@10½c; Inferior brush, 6@8½c. Brooms are in fair demand and firm in sympathy. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $3 00; No. 3 hurl, $3 25; No. 4, $3 75; No. 5, $4 25; No. 6, $4 50; No. 7, $4 75; No. 8 do, $5 00; fancy parlor, $5 50; steamboat brooms, $4 25@5 00 @ packages, plain, $6 @ dozen; fancy, $7 25@7 50 @ dozen; whisk brooms, $1 75@2 25.

CORN—Is steady at $2 30@3 00 @ ton, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh. Anthracite coal is steady at $7 00 @ ton, delivered, in car lots; on the yard, $6 50 @ ton.

CEMENT—Lonsville hydraulic cement $2 00 @ bbl; Louisville Plaster hydraulic cement, $2 @2 00 @ bbl; Rosedale cement $5 50@6 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $3 75@4 00; Milton hydraulic cement, $2 75@3 00 @ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@ 1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcined plaster—French $1 00@1 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $2 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $2 00@2 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 25@7 50 per box; $6 50@6 75 per case; $6 @7 75.

FILTER—We quote Kentucky rough at $150 00 @165 00 @ ton; double dressed 12½@13c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Ruling paper 48@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manila, 7@9c; wrapping paper, per doz, $1 90; three-pound buckets, per doz, $2 15; No. 2 do, $1 90; two-hoop pails, per doz, $1 90; three-hoop pails, per doz, $2 40; two-hoop, per doz, $4 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, per doz, $6 00; washboards, patent rimp, per doz, $2 75; washboards, common, per doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, per box, 90c.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

There was a rather quiet market yesterday for spot crude, at lower figures. There was a good deal of business done in the way of settlements of contracts for the month. Refined was easy and reports from the East indicate lower prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, $1 50@1 52½; Union do $1 47½@1 50; outside lines do $1 45; immediate shipment $1 75@1 77½. The sales at Titusville were 15,000 barrels; other points 850 barrels.

REFINED.

The easy feeling continues, but prices are generally well maintained. We quote at 11¾@ 12¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK—Spot refined is quoted at 14½c.

Philadelphia—Refined rules at 14½@14½c for spot; 13½@13¾c for April delivery.

OIL BARRELS

remain unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 25@ 1 30 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum market opened at $1 50½ asked for United at the wells. The transactions in spot were limited, but a number of settlements were made of contracts expiring at the termination of the first three months of the year. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....	1 58		
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....	1 53½		
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....	1 50½		
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....	1 50		
500 bbls, Penna., at wells, spot.....	1 48½		
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....	1 80		
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....	1 78½		
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, Union lines, sp

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

THE total value of the exports of Boston last week was $901,540. The total value thus far during the year is $8,990,234, an increase of $1,160,970 over the corresponding period of last year.

THE full returns of the New Hampshire legislative results give five members of the Senate to the Republicans and five to the Democrats, with two vacancies, which will be filled with Republicans by the House, in which body we have 190 members and the opposition 181, a Republican majority of 9, which will be swelled to 11 on joint ballot.

THE Republican Committee of Fayette county have elected T. W. LYONS and Dr. J. S. VANVORHIS delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for the renomination of Governor HARTRANFT. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Greene county. The county Republican Convention will be held in Uniontown on the 7th of June.

THE severe winter in Central Pennsylvania has been very injurious to peach orchards and vineyards, insomuch that it is said there will scarcely be any peach trees or grape vines left. In the Lebanon and Cumberland valleys the farmers will either have to replant their peach orchards and vineyards, or give up the culture of the grape and peach altogether.

THE friends of KERR, of Indiana, say it will never do to elect FERNANDO WOOD or SAM. RANDALL to the Speakership of the House; it would ruin the party to choose either. The friends of RANDALL and WOOD say the same of KERR; and as the party is bound to be ruined, anyhow, it does not matter which one of them it is ruined with.

THE latest notable achievement of the Democratic Legislature of Illinois is the defeat of a bill providing for the payment to women employed in State institutions of the same salaries as men, when holding similar positions and doing a similar amount of work. This is Democracy's method of illustrating its belief in "equal and exact justice to all."

IN THE matter of the tobacco tax, the increase of which took effect on March 3d, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue insists that it applies to all tobacco manufactured on that day. It is a well settled legal principle that in laws there are no such things as fractions of a day. When a Federal law is made to take effect from or on and after the day of its passage, the day of its passage and the whole of that day is included.

WHEREVER, North or South, the Democrats have succeeded in obtaining possession of patronage to bestow, the lion's share has almost invariably been given to those who, during the rebellion, were best known as enemies of the National Government and through-going sympathizers with, if not open field fighters for treason. Here is the ingenuous admission which the Atlanta correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* makes concerning the universal preference for ex-rebel soldiers prevailing in the South. We say: a splendid record made GORDON United States Senator, just as it earned the same reward for RANSOM, in North Carolina, and in Missouri and Virginia preferred COCKREL and WITHERS, comparatively *novi homines*, to SCHURZ and HUNTER. 'War records' have proven too much for the old politicians to resist, save in the case of Tennessee. GORDON being provided for, COLQUIT appears to be next in the line of succession in Georgia to such honors as the Confederate soldier sentiment can help its favorites." Is there no lesson to be learned from these suggestive and frankly conceded facts?

IN THE death of JOHN HICKMAN, of Chester county, the country has lost one of the most eminent men who marked and signalized the change which wrested the Government from Democratic hands in 1860. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1854 and in 1856. In 1858 he was re-elected, an an independent candidate; and he was one of the nine Northern Democrats who, at the organization of Congress in 1859, broke the dead-lock which resulted in making PENNINGTON Speaker. He refused to follow his party in the matter of the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, and from that time forward he acted with the Republican party. In the struggle which followed the secession of the Southern States, he stood firmly by the Union and the Government. He was re-elected to Congress in 1860, as a Republican, but declined another election in 1862. He afterwards served one or two terms in the State Legislature; but his withdrawal from active participation in public life in 1862 has served to render his name less familiar to the people of the present day than it deserves to be. He was one of the foremost men in the great uprising which hurled the Democracy from power in 1860, and for his share in the great work accomplished by that uprising he should be held in grateful and perpetual remembrance.

WHILST the Catholics of this country are trying to substitute the parochial sectarian school system for our system of free public schools, the teachers and friends of popular instruction in Italy are strongly urging the total separation of secular from religious or dogmatic instruction. Public meetings have recently been held in a number of the cities of that country, at which resolutions recommending such separation were passed and petitions signed for presentation to Parliament, asking that body to establish by law that the teaching in the public schools shall be confined to secular instruction, and that whatever is connected with the catechism and theological doctrine shall be left wholly to the sacristy, the family, and the Sunday school. An extract from one of these petitions reads as follows: "In the name of equality and justice we invoke Parliament to pass a law which shall confine to the domestic hearth and the temple of worship the religious catechism, leaving the elementary schools a tranquil common retreat, where families may bring together their children in a social brotherhood, to be instructed in the first elements of knowledge and in the precepts of civil morality, which teach first of all toleration and respect for the convictions of others."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is one of the most conservative Democratic papers published in the former slave States. Concerning the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution this is what it says:

"The South *had* a recognized constitutional right of property in man. This right might have been annulled with respect to the fighting rebels, but its abrogation as to infants and women, as to minors and noncombatants, was a sundering of the conditions as the world has not known within two centuries."

We have repeatedly insisted that, should the Democratic party succeed in obtaining full control of the National Government, it would undertake to reverse the decisions of the war, and, as far as possible, restore the old rule of the slaveocrats, as it existed prior to the rebellion. The extract above quoted shows that this pernicious egg is beginning to hatch in the brain of even the coolest and most cautious of the Southern leaders. The meaning of it is that the right of property in slaves is not extinguished by the Thirteenth amendment, and the fact that this opinion is avowed in advance by so careful an organ as the *Courier-Journal*, proves that, in the event of the accession of that party to national power, one of its first measures would be to provide for the payment of the emancipated slaves. What would follow after, as natural and logical sequence, may be inferred. The whole policy of the Democratic South is to reward rebel soldiers, and the whole policy of the Democratic North is to acquiesce in it with spaniel-like docility and readiness. In what direction all this leads is easily guessed.

THE falling off in the national revenue in March alarms some of the Eastern papers, and that class of people who cannot see beyond the end of their noses predict *ruin* if that the new tax law will prove a failure. It proves just the reverse, according to the judgment of those who can see further ahead. The probability that the tax law would pass, and that the ten per cent. reduction in the tariff would be removed, very naturally stimulated the production of articles subject to taxation up to the very day the increase took place, as well as the importation of foreign goods so long as they were subject to the old rates of duty. The increase in production and importation thus brought about has legitimately caused a falling off, since; and we have no doubt the Secretary of the Treasury made allowances for that fact in his estimates. This falling off will continue for several months, and will last until the supplies brought in under the old laws are exhausted. The new rates of taxation will then begin to show their effects; and until then, their operations cannot be fully seen. That the new law will, when it comes into operation, produce an increase in the revenue, we do not for a moment doubt; but in the transition period from the old to the new, a falling off in the revenue was inevitable, as well as unavoidable. It is impossible to change from a lower to a higher rate of taxation without producing just such results as are now being felt.

THE origin of party nicknames is curious as well as interesting. The nickname by which the Democrats were once so generally known, "Loco-focos," originated in a fight between two Democratic factions in New York city. There was a struggle between them to get possession of Tammany Hall, on the occasion of a public meeting to be held there, and the most radical of the two factions learned, early in the evening, that the other faction, which was in possession, intended to shut off the gas as soon as the anticipated struggle in the meeting commenced. They accordingly provided themselves, in a quiet way, with a full supply of locofoco, or self-lighting, matches, and candles, and as soon as the gas was turned off, each of them struck a light with his match and ignited his candle, thus completely outwitting the enemy. They were instantly nicknamed "locofocos," and the name gradually extended to the party throughout the country.

Some years afterwards there was another factional fight in the same State, this time extending to the whole Commonwealth. The Radical faction was opposed to the "Albany Regency," as the central Democratic managing power was then called, and the fight between them was so active that the shrewdest of the leaders anticipated defeat to the Democracy as a sure consequence. One of these leaders, in a debate in the Legislature upon the subject, compared the anxiety of the Radical Democrats to get rid of the Regency to the Dutch farmer who burned down his barn to get rid of the rats. The Radicals accepted the hit, and designated themselves thereafter as "Barnburners." This nickname hung to them until 1848, when they again ran as the Free Soil candidate for President.

The designation "Free Soil" was also a nickname. The Convention which nominated VAN BUREN at Buffalo, in 1848, called its party the "Free Democracy;" but that was too big a mouthful, and as one of its resolutions declared in favor of "Free soil, free speech and free men," the public seized upon "Free Soil" as the name of the new party.

There are now two factions again striving for ascendancy in the Democratic party in New York city, and both have received characteristic nicknames. The first consists of the rowdies, bummers and loafers, who form the foundation stratum of the party, and as they wear their hair close cropped, they are known as the "short-haired" party. The second consists of the more genteel class, who wear dress coats occasionally, and these are known as the "swallow-tailed" party. The character of each is thus distinctly given in these slang names, and the public watches the significant struggle between the two classes with all the more interest from its ability to designate them so easily.

THE Democrats profess to be very much shocked at frauds in elections, and they have rung the changes in every possible way over alleged frauds in Philadelphia; yet, somehow, whenever they get into power, they give themselves no rest until they have swept away every safeguard against such frauds. The Illinois Legislature, for instance, is Democratic in both branches; and it has just passed an act to repeal the Registry law of that State. Why? Because it keeps them from cheating at elections; because it protects those who have the right of suffrage and punishes those who attempt illegally to exercise it; and finally, because it interposes obstacles to fraud which cannot be overcome. What the Democrats of Illinois want is an unlimited chance to cheat, at elections, being well assured that that chance involves their sole chance of winning.

No Democratic legislature has ever, yet, so far as our knowledge extends, passed an act to promote, preserve or protect the purity of elections. The tendency of Democratic legislation has always been the other way. The last Legislature of New Hampshire was Democratic, and its main efforts were directed to the task of making election frauds easy. Under that legislation, the party was enabled, by repeating and fraudulent naturalizations, to poll several thousand more votes than it legally had, and but for the facilities afforded by it, the party would have been beaten several thousands.

This constant tendency of the party to sweep away all the guards erected around the ballot-box for its protection, proves that it has no confidence in being able, on its merits as a party alone, to retain its hold upon office. Registry laws, and laws for preserving the purity of the ballot-box have always been its pet abominations; and, whenever they get the opportunity, they repeal them. The Democracy of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia have taught the leaders throughout the country all the mysteries of ballot-box stuffing, repeating and doctoring returns to suit whatever the occasion may demand; and, having learned this lesson fully, they begin the work of future frauds, as in this instance in Illinois, by wiping out the registry laws from the statute books.

It is, perhaps, useless to remind such fellows of the old proverb that "cheating never prospers;" or to recall their attention to the fact that, with all their cheating, they were still beaten in New Hampshire. Their natural inclination is to prefer devious to honest ways. They want to win; they know they cannot do it, honestly; and they *must*, therefore, do it forcibly.

THE New York *Bulletin* has been examining the returns of iron and steel rails exported from Great Britain during January and February of the present year, and finds that the exports to Russia had fallen off from 6,524 tons in 1874 to 1,023 tons in 1875, and to the United States from 16,978 tons to 4,981 tons. The three countries taking the largest quantities of rails in 1875 were Australia, 13,439 tons; Peru, 8,952 tons; and British India, 7,906 tons. The total exported falls off from 96,311 tons in 1874 to 71,257 tons in 1875, and the declared value from $6,552,100 to $3,089,725. A comparison with the corresponding period in 1873 would be still more disadvantageous. For the two months of January and February, of the latter year, the total value of the exports of British produce and manufactures of all kinds was $203,150,000; for the same months in 1874 it was $188,500,000, and for the same period in 1875 it had still further declined to $172,300,000. On the whole, the condition of trade in that country is evidently more discouraging than in this. Upwards of a hundred thousand miners are still out of work in South Wales, and the parish relief they have been receiving during the past winter carries with it quite a serious penalty, inasmuch as no one who has been in receipt of such relief for two years preceding an election can exercise his rights as a voter. The Government Commission some time ago appointed to inquire into the laws controlling the relations of capital and labor have presented their report, which is of a somewhat colorless character. It is recommended that a breach of contract on the part of the workman shall be punished in the same way as a similar breach on the part of the employer, and that the summary jurisdiction in cases of intimidation which is now given to the judge shall be withdrawn and the cases heard by a jury. The benefit to the workman to be derived from this change is, however, more imaginary than real, for until the laws concerning juries are amended, it is clear that they will be almost always composed of persons drawn from a class which has but little sympathy with working men, and whose prejudicies are all strongly marked against the rights of labor.

SENATOR BOOTH, of California, it is said, has expressed an intense feeling of disgust at the United States Senate, and ANDY JOHNSON is likewise nauseated with the poor reception accorded to his speech. BOOTH came East with the conviction on his mind that, because he overcame a powerful combination in his canvass for the Senatorship, the whole country was longing to hail him as the coming man for President; and, after getting to Washington, he found that he was nothing more than any other United States Senator. There was no anxiety to see him; there was no crowd to hail him; and there was no one, apparently, desirous of making him President. It was a terrible fall, for a man who had his expectations set so high; and as he found himself, at the close of the session, voting with the Democrats, it is not to be wondered at that he should feel miserable and turn up his nose in disgust. As misery loves company, however, he may take some comfort from the fact that ANDY JOHNSON feels just as bad as he does, and is just as much ashamed of having to consort with BOOTH, as BOOTH can be at having to consort with him.

Both of these unfortunate men have had their heads turned by being named for the Presidency. Neither is content to be a mere United States Senator, and each wants to fill GRANT's place. JOHNSON is idiotic enough to believe that the Democrats will take him as their candidate; and BOOTH imagines that, because the Grangers of California helped to elect him to the Senate, they ought to be able to hoist him into the Presidency. But, as they show no signs of having any such purpose, and all the world around him is blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is such a man as BOOTH, he has not only his defeated ambition to annoy him, but his wounded self-love to pain him. If the sycophancy which always breaks out when a man begins to rise in the world, had not tempted this man with the vision of the White House, he might have made himself useful as a member of the Senate; but now, the Presidential maggot will soon eat away what little brain he has left.

THE weekly publication of the New York bank statements was suspended from September 20 to December 6, 1872, on account of the financial panic then prevailing, and the statements for the missing ten weeks have never since been published. The *Financial Chronicle* now gives them to the public; and, as a reminiscence, they are worthy of attention. We append the figures from July 12th to the end of December, 1873:

1873.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend'r.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
July 12	$368,176,000	$44,978,000	$17,100,000	$284,276,000	$18,230,000
July 26	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
August 2	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
August 9	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
August 16	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
August 23	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
August 30	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
September 6	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
September 13	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
September 20	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
October 4	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
October 11	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
October 18	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
October 25	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
November 1	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
November 8	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
November 15	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
November 22	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
November 29	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
December 6	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
December 13	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
December 20	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000
December 27	369,276,000	45,275,000	17,100,000	285,276,000	18,230,000

These figures tell their own story. Legal tenders reduced from forty-eight millions to six; specie from thirty-four millions to ten; and deposits from two hundred and thirty-nine millions to one hundred and fifty. Here were one hundred and fifty millions drawn out of the banks in the course of a few weeks; and although these millions soon got back again, yet, for the time being, they tell a terrible tale of that lack of confidence which nearly every one felt at that time.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses the sentiment of its entire party when it says, speaking of the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, "we do not want any powder in ours." This is notice to Gen. HANCOCK, and all other Democratic veterans of the war, that they must stand out of the way. The party has helped to save his country from destruction will be tolerated as a candidate by the Democracy. The New York *Tribune*, to be sure, has been pressing Gen. HANCOCK as a Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, for the avowed purpose of thus paving the way to making him the next Democratic candidate for President, and the Boston *Post* is green enough to think there is something in it; but the *Tribune* is a blunderer as well as a meddler, and the leading Democrats of the State have not notified it that they have not the slightest intention of permitting any such result to happen. Gen. HANCOCK is a Democrat, to be sure, with a good personal reputation and an unstained record; but then he is a patriot, and loves his country more than his party. He is not, therefore, the man that is wanted. The next Democratic President, if the election of a Democrat can be compassed, must be a man who will not lift up his hands against Sodom, if it comes to another effort to go out of the Union. Some civilian, who does not believe in the power of the Government to protect itself, and who will do as BUCHANAN did, refuse to use force against secession, is what the party wants and intends to have. He must not have the smell of powder on his garments, and an epaulette will condemn its wearer to undergo the major excommunication.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* throws some very cold water on the religious crusade of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, as also does the correspondent of the New York *Times*. The name of "American services" is given to their meetings, and the plan of artificially stimulated religious interest is condemned as an importation from the excitable national American mind. But as Mr. VARLEY is engaged in a similar occupation in this country, having come from England for that express purpose, it is evident that the system cannot be definitely accredited to any nationality, and that the objections urged against the morbid religious excitement created by the American revivalists in England may hold good as applied to like developments in this country. It is evident that the public interest in religion was never greater than to-day. Among the latest of the stirring religious items which constitute a part of the regular news from round the world is that of the missionary prostrate in the hut of a Mongolian convert, rejoicing during his delirium over the prospect of saying mass on the banks of the Amoor, and that of another priest who made a journey on foot five hundred miles through Newfoundland forests, carrying the Gospel to a little colony of French fishermen. Few will deny that revival seasons generally leave something of permanent good, but the success of "professional" revivalists rests too largely on the production of intense emotional excitement, that many of the "conversions" attending their labors are almost as likely to be due to the operation of nervous as of moral forces and agencies.

PROFESSOR TICE, the meteorologist, to whose remarkable predictions, and their no less remarkable fulfillment, concerning the physical perturbations which accompanied the late equinox of Venus, we referred a few days ago, states that the period from the 5th of next June through the first half of July will be a season of high electric tension in the atmosphere, many thunder storms, possibly heavy rainfalls, and cyclones, such as water-spouts and tornadoes. The cycle recurs again about the middle of October. The phenomena, twenty days before and after should, he says, be particularly noted. He claims that there are meteorological cycles which are influenced by the equinox of Venus, and the record of the phenomena he adduces not only proves the occurrence of perturbations at these equinoxes, but that they begin to manifest themselves as early as twenty and sometimes as early as twenty-five days anterior to the occurrence of the equinox, and may continue as many days subsequent to it. The exact day of bad weather cannot be foretold, nor the immediate locality of the paroxysm; but by means of his system, he claims to be able to tell where the disturbance will be felt least and where it is liable to be the greatest. If this theory is correct, then the day is not far distant when the meteorological conditions of the future, extending over a period of weeks, and possibly months, may be determined with almost as much accuracy as are now the appearance and precise dates of eclipses and comets and other phenomena of the planetary and solar systems.

DR. WARDER has investigated a peach orchard at North Bend, taking the testimony of about three hundred buds, and found forty-one per cent. of them apparently sound, promising a good crop. This is good news, and rather unexpected, for there has been an impression that the extreme cold weather last month killed all the peach buds. Forty-one per cent., we may add, is quite enough for all practical purposes.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The sex can now practice law in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Maine.

The Ohio manufacturing districts are reported to promise revived activity.

San Francisco, it is claimed, is progressing faster than any other city in the Union.

Progress. Women are now eligible to election as school officers throughout Wisconsin.

The largest mixed college in the country is Oberlin. Of its 1,330 students 633 are women.

There is a quickening of the sap in the tree, and of life at the roots of the grass. It is Spring.

It looks as though nature was going to wash her face and put on new clothes for the spring.

The employment of women clerks has been sanctioned by the officials of the British Treasury.

The growing crops throughout California are reported on all hands as being in magnificent condition.

What a pity we couldn't have a little of one of those Eastern freshets turned on for half a day or so in our streets!

Speaker Blaine's ivory mallet weighed two pounds when he got it, and four ounces when he walked away with it.

The spelling mania must have a name, and a classical one, too. How will this do? *Cacoethes literas in syllabas colligendi.*

The total British production of pig iron last year is estimated at 6,000,000 tons, against 6,500,000 in 1873, 6,700,000 in 1872, and 6,500,000 in 1871.

The Winnebago Indians want to obtain from Government a dissolution of their tribal relations, in order that they may become citizens.

It is generally admitted in Delaware that the peach buds have received no injury to impair the crop, so that the prospect now is good for a fine yield.

The 20th of May is the centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and steps have been taken in North Carolina to celebrate the event.

A new industry is rapidly developing in Russia—the obtaining of petroleum. This mineral oil is found in enormous quantities in the trans-Caucasus.

Julia K. Sutherland has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds by the Governor of California, the first instance of a woman having been appointed to that office.

Every first-class European city has an aquarium, or is about to build one, and New York proposes to set the same example for the New World at an early day.

London beats us. Not only has it a larger and more conglomerate population than any other civilized city in the world, but it has actually more thieves than Chicago.

That is a noble saying of Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina—that he dreads, no failure but the failure to see his duty, and no loss but the loss of courag to do it.

Alas! when will that Beecher plague be over? Like the frogs of Egypt, it is in every house and in the "houses of the servants, in the ovens, and in the kneading troughs."

Compared with last season, the books of the different Atlantic steamship companies at New York show a large decrease in the number of passengers booked. It is thought that travel will be light this year.

Freights in all the great commercial ports rule very low, in consequence of the superabundance of shipping. In Calcutta alone, at the latest dates, there were 37,000 tons of vessels holding back for paying rates.

It now turns out that the Spanish grant of that large tract of land near Pensacola, Florida, to our Government was fraudulent, and that that town has no right to the water-front it has been using all these years.

The discovery that the murderer of Mrs. Bingham, of Boston, has been three times in the Massachusetts State prison, does not speak well for the reformatory character of the penal institutions of that Commonwealth.

A few days ago a Kentucky colored man bought a catfish, and in dressing it found growing in the flesh of the fish a separate tissue in the form of a human hand, about as large as that of an infant a year old.

The first piece of gold found which raised such a revolution on the Pacific coast is still to be seen. Its value is between four and five dollars. It resembles a piece of spruce gum just out of the mouth of a school girl.

The police have recently seized $150 worth of liquor from a druggist at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, that "model village" which Hepworth Dixon spoke about in one of his letters, where he couldn't get a drop for love or money.

The first locomotive used in the United States was the "John Bull," imported from England by the Albany and Schenectady Railroad in 1830. The "John Bull" is still alive. It is kept as a curiosity at the Albany Iron Works near Troy.

The wool interest, which has been making rapid strides in California, is constantly strengthened by the importation of thoroughbred sheep. So large are the demands for blooded sheep that many breeding farms have already been established.

Among the incidents of the late terrible Georgia cyclone was the destruction of a house, one inmate of which was a little child, who was blown into a cupboard. Of all the furniture in the house that was the only piece not broken into kindling wood.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator John Scott, of this State, with his wife and family, arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, on the 24th inst.

The Emperor of Brazil has been elected corresponding member of the section of navigation and geography by the French *Académie des Sciences*, the acknowledged greatest scientific body in the world.

A French paper announces the recent discovery of various autograph letters of King Henri 1V. in the Chateau de Leran, where they had laid for nearly three centuries, in a lumber-room, among an enormous heap of chairs, settees, and old letters from illustrious persons, going back to remote periods of French history.

The latest instance of our intimate connection with Brazil was furnished last week by the sailing of Dr. Morris N. Kohn, of New York, who has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in Rio Janeiro, under a decree from the Emperor, Don Pedro II., and who has taken with him to Brazil the first instalment of American apparatus.

Apropos of the Greville Memoirs, the Queen has given the editor a hint that if he brings out the fourth volume of a work that reflects, with all the severity of truth, upon her royal progenitors and predecessors, she will be compelled to remove him from the office of Registrar of the Privy Council, a berth worth $7,500 a year for life, if he behaves himself.

The Sultan of Turkey employs in his palace 6,000 servants of both sexes. He pays and feeds 300 cooks, 300 gardeners, 500 coachmen, and 4,000 persons to do odds and ends about the house. To feed these people and their hangers-on, 1,200 sheep and 2,000 fowls are killed every day, and 60,000 francs are expended for lights. No wonder they call him the Sick Man of Europe.

The appointment of Clerk of the English Privy Council, vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Helps, will probably be bestowed upon Mr. Theodore Martin, the well known writer, who is a great favorite with the Queen, and is the author of the "Life of the Prince Consort," the first volume of which was recently published. He is the husband of Miss Helen Faucit, the well known actress.

Nellie Grant-Sartoris will return to England in a few weeks. There is something very pathetic in this young girl—barely twenty—going away from her mother and the home influences which have surrounded her all her life, to associations comparatively unknown, just because her child must be born on English soil, so as to fulfill the conditions of the law of inheritance. It is rumored that Mrs. Grant is going with her, and we hope she will.

It is reported on good authority that Judge Peyton, of the District Court of Osage county, Kansas, will not recognize the settlement of the Pomeroy case as agreed upon by the parties who distributed the historic $7,000. It is given out that County Attorney Vance, of Shawnee county, is not recognized as the prosecuting attorney in Judge Peyton's court, and therefore old Pom must stand his trial as well as the loss of his money.

A SINGULAR fact in connection with the burning of petroleum as an illuminator is commented on by observant American travelers in England and on the Continent. The lamps employed are of an inferior character, excepting some few invented in the United States. Even with this great drawback kerosene is a favorite, and has driven out of use the old oil lamps. It is expected that when the many excellent contrivances for burning petroleum so as to secure the greatest amount of illuminating power shall have been thoroughly introduced on the other side of the water, the demand will be increased to such an extent as to render its pumping a profitable occupation, and restore some degree of prosperity to an almost ruined section—ruined by too much good luck.

THE ACAPULCO MASSACRE.

Full Particulars of the Butchery of the Presbyterian Congregation in that City—The Black-hearted Assassins Make the Attack While Service is in Progress—Desperate Resistance by the Victims—Heroic Conduct of a Noble Woman.

The *Herald's* Acapulco correspondent gives the details of the terrible religious massacre in that town on the night of January 26.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of the city of Mexico, was invited to Acapulco last year by a lawyer named Procapio Diaz and others, to organize a new congregation, the nucleus of which had already existed nearly a year. Finding no suitable substitute, Mr. Hutchinson came down in December and took temporary charge of the new church.

About ninety persons were found desirous of embracing the new doctrine, and the old vacant Catholic church was rented on the 24th of January, and was opened in due form, Mr. Hutchinson preaching twice that day. During the previous month threats had been thrown out by adherents of Catholicity against their religious opponents. The former claim to have been systematically insulted by the Protestants, who had a small newspaper organ. The latter energetically deny having done anything more than fairly discuss sectarian dogmas.

A prayer meeting was held by Hutchinson on the evening of the 25th, and a similar gathering was agreed on for the following evening. This meeting was held, but Mr. Hutchinson being ill, was unable to be present.

The Protestant church has only two doors, both opening on the street. One was closed and the other—that nearest to town—open. In front of the door, between it and the street, ar umbrageous tree grows. Under the shade of this tree and at either side of the door, watching the proceedings within the church,

THE ASSASSINS,

numbering some thirty-five or forty men, took their stand. Procapio Diaz had addressed the congregation in place of the absent minister, and they were singing a hymn, when eight or ten of the cut-throats outside entered and, dividing among themselves, occupied stands near either side of the pulpit. Without any sign or warning whatever, these incarnate devils bared their murderous machines and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the peaceful inmates of the church.

Not entirely indiscriminate, for the leader of the murderers and one of his men marked out Diaz as their special victim. A couple of machete blows were aimed at his head, which, if received in full force, must have terminated his existence. As it happened, he had sufficient presence of mind to dodge his head behind the pulpit, and a portion of the board was cut through before the weapon reached its mark. He threw a pistol and tried to fire, but his assailants were too quick for him, and the leader inflicted a gastly gash on his pistol hand. While this was passing

THE HEROIC WOMAN DIAZ

picked up a chair, rushed upon one of her husband's would-be murderers, pinned him to the wall, and by main force wrenched the machete from his bloody hands. With this she defended herself and husband to the utmost of her power, seeing a favorable opportunity, she said to her husband: "Now, fire!" He did so, and fatally shot the leader. Within the church a bloody and murderous hand-to-hand fight was waged for six or eight minutes. The machete was wielded with fearful effect, human flesh was cut and gashed like bullock meat, while

BLOOD STREAMED IN TORRENTS

over the floor, now encumbered by dying or wounded men and women. Ten or a dozen shots were fired; a few from the assailed, some of whom had revolvers.

At the commencement of the onslaught those who were near the door attempted to escape. That was a fatal mistake. Many of the affrighted worshipers gained the street they were deliberately cut down by ambushed ruffians stationed on both sides of the door outside.

In this way the American citizen, Henry Morris, met his death. He head was nearly severed from his body by a machete blow, and his chest cut open at a single stroke. He and two other men and a woman were killed outright, and eleven wounded more or less seriously, of whom several have since died.

Morris was a colored man from Boston. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE MASSACRE COMMENCED

about 8:10 o'clock and lasted six or eight minutes. The first news which the authorities had of it was from a wounded man called Juan, who made way to the plaza and drug store, where he was met by Major Francisco Mejia, commander of the few Federal troops stationed about Acapulco. Mejia at once started on a run to the scene of action, some four hundred yards off, and a few minutes later the town police, followed soon after by Federal troops from the castle, were on the ground.

More than five minutes could not have elapsed from the closing of the battle to the time when the authorities reached their posts. As usual in such cases, the police and allies came too late. They got on the fatal field only in time to pick up the dead and wounded, but not early enough to arrest on the spot of this United States, give any one who could be immediately recognized as a participant in the dreadful tragedy.

One of the assassins, who was desperately wounded and could not get out of the way, was taken into custody and placed in close confinement. Some deposition was taken, in which, of course, it appeared that he figured as a spectator only. A couple of other wounded men were apprehended, but as nobody appeared to implicate them, the prosecution may be looked upon as abandoned.

Parties in and Out of Power.

[From the Phila. North American.]

So long as the Democrats were out of power at Washington and in all the Northern and Western States, their journals and stump orators had a straight course to pursue. They had only to find fault and denounce everything done by the Republicans. And this was done so industriously as to delude many Republicans into the belief that their party had become careless, corrupt, incompetent and untrustworthy. These impressions prevailed last year to such an extent as to have returned a Democratic Congress and to have given the Democrats control of many States. Here in Pennsylvania we have had a fair sample of Democratic management in the disgraceful and outrageous conduct of the Lower House of the State Legislature. In Georgia the boasted "reform" government has resulted in the embezzlement of some half a million dollars from the Treasury of that State, and an indignant exposure by a Democratic Legislature. In New Hampshire they gerrymandered the State in as outrageous manner, and authorized police justices to naturalize aliens, and yet "a life long Republican," who presided at a Democratic meeting and introduced a Confederate general to enlighten the people about their local affairs, had the cheek to talk about being disgusted with the misconduct of the Republicans.

In New York the Tammany gang is having full swing again. In Connecticut, Ohio, and Indiana the worst Bourbons in the Democratic party have become leaders, and if they represent their party faithfully it means, if it can, to undo all that has been so brilliantly accomplished by the Republicans since 1860, to turn back the tide of progress and to confine the attention of legislatures and executives to doing nothing or as little as possible beyond the division of the spoils and "helping the party." In this outcome of the "Reform" crusade the people may see the difference between critics and actors—between censuring what other men do and promising to do better yourself. The Republicans had to deal with themes of vast and momentous interest. Never at any former period in the history of the Republic had any demand that called upon to handle a crisis so great or to settle troubles so tremendous. That they should entirely avoid the commission of errors was impossible in the nature of things. But that they held the reins of government with a firm and resolute hand—that they held and kept their course without hesitation or indecision—that they consistently carried out their principles and succeeded completely in all they undertook is beyond dispute.

Yet through all this long and desperate struggle the Republican party has been doomed to suffer from the most unprecedented hostility of leading men. Johnson, Chase, Seward, Greeley, Sumner, Curtin, Grow, Banks, Doolittle, Trumbull, Dixon, Schurz and others, seemed to struggle off from wearing the party, and yet to themselves doing a very meritorious act. At last it appeared as though the only way to bring the doubters and half-hearted men to their senses was to have the Democratic party carry the House of Representatives and all the leading States, and have a prospect of carrying the Presidential election. Sure enough that was the first thing. The Democrats having used the Liberals threw them aside as of no use any more. Schurz is thrown out of the Senate by the Missouri Bourbons. The Pennsylvanians took no thought of any of the Independents when they elected Wallace to the Senate and nominated Buckalew for Governor. Trumbull is accorded no standing in Illinois, and all the old antiwar copperheads come uppermost as the favored champions of the new administration. Eighty-six Confederate soldiers and civil officers are elected to Congress, and it is announced at the West that General Gordon, of Georgia, is to be Democratic nominee for Vice President. Why they should be so modest we do not know. For the Confederates have complete command of the Democratic party and know it, and we must candidly say that they exhibit rather more sense than the Northern Bourbons, who seem to take a pride in showing that they were anti-war copperheads.

If any one expects of the next Democratic Congress any better record than has been made by the party in the States of which they have had possession, a disappointment can alone result, for the leaders and party journals already avow that they intend no active policy. In other words, for the two years for which that Congress is elected, their purpose is to keep the Republic stagnant, to prevent forward movements of any kind, to oppose the administration of President Grant at all points, to rake up anything that can be distorted to look like an error or abuse, and to create agitation with a view to effect on the popular elections. This is the outcome of the "Reform" crusade, and this is the Democratic idea of "Reform" generally all over the country. It simply means the "reform" of the Democrats into office and the Republicans out of office.

SOBIESKI.

Further Information Concerning this Great Scholar and Man of Princely Bearing.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The unfortunate man whose name appears above, and who died in Elizabeth Hospital, Covington, Ky., March 10th, was in many respects a most remarkable person, and deserves more than a passing notice. His life in America was shrouded in mystery. He was undoubtedly a Pole of very high rank, as stated by President Noah Porter, of Yale College. President Porter was his principal friend and patron in America, and should know more of him than any other person on this continent. Prof. J. B. Weston, of Antioch College, also knew him well. He was generally very reticent about his life, but under certain circumstances, and when in certain moods, he would speak somewhat mysteriously of his own life and history. He was an opium eater, and when known here and at Yellow Spring, Ohio, fifteen and more years ago, was not a dissipated man.

He was a great linguist and was employed by the Merriams in revising Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—last edition. He specially devoted himself to correcting and giving the root or derivation of words. He did not allow the publishers to acknowledge his services upon the great work by publishing his name in connection with it. Several small works of his on philology and kindred subjects have been published. I have reason to believe, in the name of *another*.

He belonged to the ancient royal family of Poland, and claimed that in case the dismemberment of that country had not taken place he would have been its *hereditary ruler*.

He never gave a connected history of his early life. From him I gathered, during a number of months of personal intimacy in 1859, at this place, that he had been educated in the best institutions of learning on the continent of Europe, and with a view to his high rank. He was also an educated soldier. He claimed to have been long a political prisoner, in close confinement in a Russian dungeon, for an attempt to raise a revolt in Poland, and from thence was sent to Siberia as an exile. The Russian Government relented toward him so far as to release him from exile, on condition that he would expatriate himself forever